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their name, not necessarily for publicati on, bu as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they wil be consigned to the waste-basket. All matter intended for publication should be written on note size paper, with ink, and upon but one side Correspondence from particular farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited Letters should be signed with the writer's real same, in full, which will be printed or not, a

the writer may wish. TED PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad vartisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the com

AGRICULTURAL.

Growing Prize Vegetables and Fruits.

At a recent meeting of the Massachuserts Horticultural Society, Mr. Herbert R. Kin ney of Worcester made an address on the subject of growing and exhibiting vege tables and fruits, of which we give the following summary:

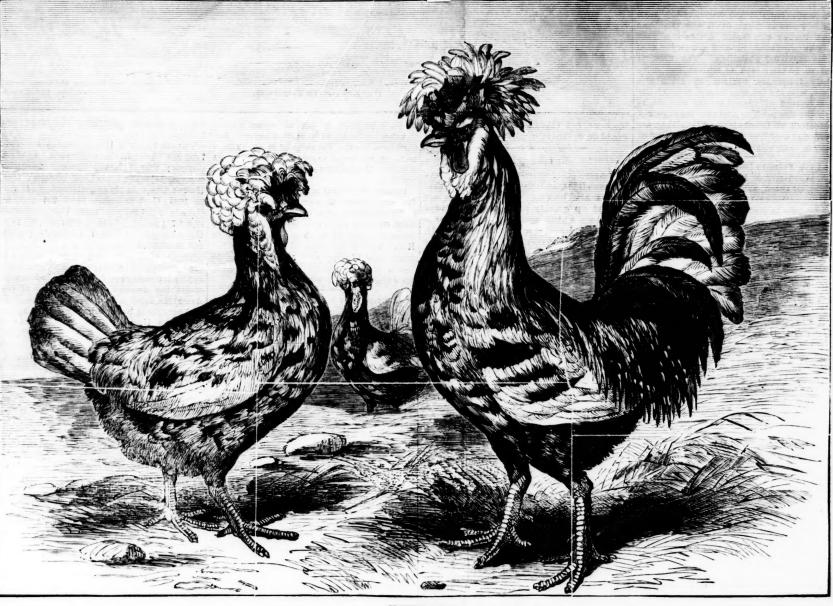
There can be no general rule regarding the proper size of vegetables or fruits for exhibition, but the present custom of ex hibiting vegetables of a smaller size than formerly is a great improvement. This applies particularly to such vegetables as pointoer, beets, ourrots and paranips, as the tendency of these is to grow too large; but with such as salsify and horseradish of potash.

every one who has a garden; still it is not utterly worthless it is. when the crop is good.

I would use no manure the year the potstoes are planted, but from 1000 to 2000 one-half broadcast and one-half in the drill. thoroughly mixed, using large seed out to two-eye pieces, and planted the first of poorer quality. May in drills 18 to 22 inches by 30 to 42 There is one more point in the exhibition best quality

celery leaves" may occasionally be distinct types. picked from among heads of good celery, I think that in the fruit exhibitions we

them and have raised some, but do not try are other things that must be considered. or Hanna barley. At the Brewers' Exposi-



the larger they are (providing they are in the markets. I would not object to the fairly smooth) the better. To have any of awarding of prizes to large heads of celery, these roots in good condition to exhibit, for it is one of the few vegetables to which they should be matured, or nearly so, and size may be considered an advantage, but get the plumpness and color which is the point is size of head, not of plant. I other than size to consider in the fruit exto get the plumpness and color which is the point is size of head, not of plant. I other than size to consider in the fruit except the plumpness and color which is the point is size of head, not of plant. I other than size to consider in the fruit except that the desirable, they should have an abundance have seen bunches of celery on exhibition hibits, and I think it important that the which were six to eight inches in diameter The one vegetable of the rich and the that had practically no heart. It should be and on nearly every table once a day is the shown to pick off the outer leaves from one largest size; for instance, a very large apple potato. It is generally grown by almost of the heads so that every one can see how

shown to perfection as often as should be As I have spoken about the growing of at our exhibitions, yet much better now the bunch of celery leaves, perhaps it than formerly. The tendency to give prizes would be well to say a few words about to extra large specimens is not encouraged growing the heads of celery. The method at this time, and, as the exhibitors are after early in the season makes but little differprizes, if the judges recognize only medium- ence except in regard to the size of the sized, smooth specimens, those will soon be head. If you would have a shouldered the kind exhibited. While I say medium head of nice proportions and not too tall sized it will do to go rather above that size the plants must be set 10 or more inches if t e potatoes are of good shape and show spart; but if you want nice celery for fam- wrong, because we do not want Baldwin no signs of coarseness, a defect which lly use or market, from four to six inches apples ready for the table in September of should never be encouraged. Whatever the should give a more satisfactory crop. To size, the skin should be full. To grow pota- get celery of the best quality it must be toes that have all the good qualities and grown rapidly, and it is quite important that portant quality in fruit are likely to do none of the faults is not always an easy it should take anjextra start, when we bematter, and after they are grown it is often gin to blanch it. Celery that is banked hard to find twelve that are alike, even with earth gets this start from the cutting first importance, but the ideal fruit is one of the roots and the chance that those roots I have raised potatoes of fair quality and which are left get to work up into the soft smoothness on very heavily manured mar- earth of the bank. Perhaps the best way ket garden land, but they are not a crop to start golden celery that is to be boarded that responds to neavy manuring. To grow s to give a good watering and work the the best and handsomest potatoes possible, ground about the time the boards are set up. This gives otlery a fair quality; but no in a single specimen, when those remaining method will give as good celery in the early are much better than any other whole pounds of good fertilizer per acre, about fall as can be produced later when the this way will not keep so well as that of

inches apart (the latter distances for the late of vegetables to which I wish to call your varieties). Give thorough cultivation and attention, and that is the danger of losing plenty of Paris green and Bordeaux mixt- our type or of recognizing varieties that are, and you should have posatoes of the have no type of their own. At the present time, when every seedsman has to! have Perhaps there is no vegetable that is something new almost every year, if you more often exhibited and wrongly judged consider how many there are in the seed than celery. Celery to be good for the business you will see that our so-called table or market should have a head as much varieties multiply rapidly, and while some as lettuce or cabbage, and to get this head of these may be entirely new, a very large it is necessary to sacrifice the older leaves, part of them are practically like some variein fact, as you bring the head to perfection ties that are already in cultivation. These you lose all of the outer leaves, but the exhibitions are supposed to be run to edusame is true of lettuce or cabbage, and who cate the exhibitors and the public, but if and Crosbys early in September, when the would think of giving a prize to lettuce or they are to be of use in that line the judges sound fruit shows no signs of ripening. cabbage because it had a great spread of must see that exhibitors hold strictly to the These displays of diseased peaches may 1 may be possible to sell these type of the variety they exhibit. Exhibitors great banches of celery leaves, but I doubt will often say that they bought the seed for If there is a dealer inside Faneuli Hall Mar- such a variety and think that should be ket who would buy one; they know celery sufficient. While that may be all they can it seems to me that every horti- know about them at first, the judges should cultural and agricultural society should try satisfy themselves about the type and then to encourage the people to raise the best of stick to it. To illustrate this I will mention produce, and that we have not always done the tomato, of which there are a great many this in regard to celery. Bunches of what I varieties of the same color, but with several

but the methods of growing the two are en- find rather more of the amateur spirit than in the vegetable department, but the pro-To grow the bunch of celery leaves, the fessional is here also, and is usually able plants must have considerable room and a to secure his full share of the prizes. In long season of growth. They may grow the vegetable exhibition as a rule we canquite rapidly at first, but should continue not consider the size of a specimen a very growing less and less as they near maturity, important factor, but with fruit it is differbecause and less as they near maturity, important factor, but with fruit is a differless and less as they near maturity, important factor, but with fruit is a differless and less as they near maturity, important factor, but with fruit is a differless and less as they near maturity, important factor, but with fruit is a differless and less as they near maturity, important factor, but with fruit is a differless and less as they near maturity, important factor, but with fruit is a differless and less as they near maturity, important factor, but with fruit is a differless and less as they near maturity, important factor, but with fruit is a differless and less as they near maturity, important factor, but with fruit is a differless and less as they near maturity, important factor, but with fruit is a differless and less as they near maturity, important factor, but with fruit is a differless and less as they near maturity, important factor, but with fruit is a differless and less as they near maturity, important factor, but with fruit is a differless and less as they near maturity, important factor, but with fruit is a differless and less as they near maturity, important factor, but with fruit is a differless and less as they near maturity. to develop, the outer leaves to soften, and a large size in any of our fruits, providing will enable the rice growers to do their head will then begin to form. The old they have color and smoothness, and for satisfied man begin to form. The old they have color and smoothness, and for marked which man be hand. Rardeners can well remember when there that reason we may consider size of very method, which was by hand. was a demand for the big heads of celery, considerable importance in fruit of all "We have lately received, through Mr. D. not bunches of celery leaves. I have seen varieties for the exhibition table, but there or Hanna barley. At the Brewers' Exposi-

ket or attractive for home use must be Munich, Bavaria, this barley, known all handsome in color and form. Cooking over Europe as the "Hanna" variety, took fruit, to be of the best quality, must be fa'r and fine grained. So we have several things judges of fruit at our larger exhibitions people," he said laughingly. "This is un of poor color or quality is of but little value. and a small strawberry of fine solor and quality is equally undesirable, from a commercial point at least, so we should consider that size and color must go together to make a perfect fruit.

Very many varieties of fruit are shown, especially at our agricultural fairs, long before they should be ripe, and there is an write direct; to the State (fiicials. endeavor to get a color similar to what the fruit should have when ripe, but this is all Northern Spy in October.

Judges who consider color the most im those who consider size of the fruit of the of good size and color.

There is a difference of opinion among fruit judges in regard to imperfections Some claim that a plate of fruit is no better than the poorest specimen, and they will often throw out a plate because of a defect plate. Other judges claim that if the 11 are weather becomes cooler. Celery grown in better than any other 12 they should have the prize.

While size and color are in general the two most important qualities in the fruit exhibition, when we consider the peach we should use a great deal of care or we may encourage the exhibition of the product of disease. Perhaps there is no other fruit that is increased in size and color as is the peach by disease. It has been so that there was no use in showing sound peaches at some exhibitions, as the prizes were all given to prematurely ripened fruit. I have seen prizes for Crawfords Early and Late given to peaches between which one could hardly tell the difference. It is not uncom mon to see the prizes given to ripe Eibertas take better with the public and are certainly more of an attraction than good sound fruit, but I believe they are against the promotion of horticulture

Notes from Washington, D. C. A call on Mr. Jared G. Smith of the Divi-

sion of Plant and Seed Introduction of the Department of Agriculture found him busily engaged in preparing for a journey. "Next week," he said, "I am going to give the rice growers of Louisiana a little in producing a hard grained rice. Of course,

All dessert fruits to be of value for mar | sion held during Ostober and November in the gold medal. So we thought that we should like our people to grow some of the ties of early ripening, unusually heavy yields,

"Another importation has been ten thou sand cuttings of the Red Sensch hop, also received through Mr. Fairchild. This red the old Bohemian red hop (the Saaz), is to be reckoned among the very good hops. It more for the good of the fruit interests than an agreeable aroma. This is probably the best yielder of all the really fine European varieties. These cuttings have been taken from some of the best hop gardens in the latte region of Bohemia. They have al been distributed among the various stations. so it will be impossible for any one to obtain any for private use."

> Chemist Wiley of the Department of Agriculture gave a statement last year to a newspaper reporter concerning the proper age at which meat makes the best eating, and among other things the article stated feet out in the cold during the winter until the head dropped off, when they would be "ripe." The reporter got the statement and the chicken turned upside down; the bird should be hung out by the head. This is the old way and a good one in a cold climate, but it serves by comparison to show the advance which has been made in cold storage systems. If the supply of fresh meat should cease for a time, there a great demand. In England, cold storage important part in our trade with the Mother Country. The figures for any one ling. The Birmingham Post, in a recent issue, calls attention to the large American frozen meat trade. The foreign meat supness and improved quality in course of time made many converts, and for some years the frozen mutton of Australia and New Zialand and the fresen beef of America have formed, in a large measure, the stap! meat supply of the laboring classes.

During the last 25 years, the meat trade with the United States has developed into an important industry, and the cold stores quite 30,000 sheep careasses can be stored at the popularity of American bason. Large

consignments of chilled pork are also received from the States. This is one of the newer importations, and it seems so far to have been attended with satisfactory results. The pork is said to be of high quality and rich flavor, and undistinguishable English pork, except in color, which is not quite so bright as that of pork recently

The growth of the Australian rabbit trade and special mealiness, which latter, together has been phenomenal. Upwards of 14,000,with other qualities of kernel, render it 000 rabbits are, it is stated, annually reone of the great favorites among German ceived in England, and boxes containing as well as Austrian brewers. So far as several scores of thousands were to be found known it is the first importation of this a week ago in the freezing chambers. The variety into America." We have distributed for is as stiff as the porcupine's quill and is among various experiment stations, and the skins are as hard as stones. Some of any one wholdesires a trial portion should the animals were placed in the stores fully six months ago. Canadian eggs and Danish and Siberian butter, of which there would appear to be an ever increasing supply, are preserved, and large consignments of Cohop, which gives a much larger yield than lumbla salmon-big fish weighing nearly half a hundredweight-are being constantly received. In the new works special storage bas an eval form, a well shaped spindle and rooms will be set apart for the reception of fish and fruit. Canada and Servia send large supplies of turkeys during the winter, geese come from France and Italy, fowls from Russis and hares from Belgium, all of which, in their turn, find a brief resting to secure better constitutions for the ani place in these strange storehous

Birmingham is only one instance of British cold storage plants. On the Continent of all other high grade animals. By sacrificing Europe the practice has by no means constitution breeders in the past succeeded reached the development found in England and the United States. The surpassing results attained by the Department of Agriculture in its storage of meats, eggs, milk. butter and fresh fruits sent over from America, many of them from the Pacific that chickens should be left hanging by the Coast, were a revelation to the French and of physical degeneracy herself it was pretty Garmans.

Dr. Howard, the entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, is working along important preventive lines. In anticipation of the inroads which insects and pests may make upon shrubs, flowers, plants and trees in this country, Dr. Howard has men in Europe and Africa search ing for such insects as are carnivorous would still be enough cold stored to supply or prey upon other insects. Great caution must be exercised in selecting these, for is practised extensively, and it plays an often the remedy might be as injurious as the p st. The English sparrow and mongoose are striking examples of this. Dr. of the British food supply centres are stort- Howard stated that in certain portions of central Europe there is a species of land beetle, wh ch is, however, also a tree beetle That is, its home is in the ground, but it ply, it states, continues to increase, and it is will jump into trees, where insects, caterdifficult to say how large a part it now plays pillars and moths may be found upon which in the feeding of the English people. For a it preys. Such beetles are in abundance, long time people could not be persuaded but they almost invariably die in captivity. that frezen meat was palatable, but cheap To overcome this difficulty, the department is now working with a view to importing them into the United States. If this can be accomplished, colonies will be given to Give them clean yards and stables and well Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Wash-ventilated houses either summer or winter. ington. Professor Webster of the Ohio and see that they get enough fresh air and Station is in correspondence with the South African government, with a view to obtaining insects which will kill many of the good feeding we sometimes neglect the sun-(a mere' peats. To do this, the home of the shine, fresh air, exercise, good ventilation pest must be ascertained. Once this is and generally bygienic surroundings. The ters of American beef. It is estimated that learned, there will be found its natural en- good food will not counteract the lack of all emy. A great share of our pests have beau Birmingham, and when the new rooms are completed this number will be increased to over 100,000. The quantity of pigs indicates has been nothing to keep them in check.

highest development of the animals, and we cannot afford to neglect any one if we are to have animals with fine constitutions. GUY E. MITCHELL.

The Iwentieth Centry Cow.

She is a very different ereature from the cow! which tawithe dawn of the 19th century. 5 Yes, even 50 years ago the cow of our father's [yard had little in common with the fine tapcolmen we call the queen of the stable today." We all know what she had in the; way of ancestry. Hardly a cow in the e ountryibalf a century r go could boast of a lineages worth preserving. Her core fand general treatment comported well, with her descent. She stood balf the winter long out in the cold, shivering, burgry and a standing advertisement of the fact that her owner considered" her simply an adjunct of his farm, rather than his most valuable assistant.

But the or w of the new century! She opens her teyes upont a prospect most delightful to contemplate. She is recognized as furnishing the lucky man who possesses her a mest desirable part of his income from year to year. The millions of dollars invested in her; and her progeny in this country according to the latest census show that she represents a quantity upon the dairyman's cash book by no means inconsiderable. Then, too, her surroundings are fairly paletial compared with those of her grandmother. It is now thought worth while to provide her with warm quarters, secure from the wintry blasts, to furnish her with the best of hay and corn and other feed, to keep her well supplied with pore and fresh water, to shield her even from the files which might annoy her and detract; from her peace of body; in short, tot do everything possible to add to

Her pedigree is carefully traced and hung in the parlor, where all may point to it with pride. From calfhood to full maturity she is an object of the utmost consideration, and her untimely departure, in case such should be her fate, is the source of deepest lamenta-

What desithe new century cow do to compensate for all this watchful solicitude? According to the statistical report for 1898. the latest before ime, there are about 16,000,000 cows in this country, valued at \$474,000,000. Not far from ten thousand creameries are in operation in which 300,000,000 pounds of butter are made each year, or one-fifth of the ! total output; the remaining 1,200,000,000 pounds represents the labor of private dairies. The value of every pound of butter made should be at least twenty cents, from which we may which our cow gives us every year is about \$3,000,000. Besides this there is the sheese, the tallow, the hides and all the other; products traceable to the cow.

What a beautifully magnificent creature she is! We do well to take pride in her. repays all our efforts in her behalf tenpoor that is in use during the whole year the duty of the judges where such celery is froit of the best quality as well as of the judges where such celery is froit of the best quality as well as of being slightly cheaper than the English. Some do not. That is sure. They still consider her just as their grandfathers did. as an animal to be tolerated on the farm. It is time those men woke up to the fact that the cow is a creature of flesh and blood. with keen instincts and a sharp sense of justice. With what measure we mete to her with that measure she returns. She is a business animal. She knows when she is fairly dealt with and responds accordingly. It will pay us to cultivate more carefully the acquaintance of the new century cow. E. L. VINCENT.

Broome County, N. Y.

Breeding for Better Constitutions.

Not the least important of modern ten dencies in cattle breeding is that of aiming mals. This tendency is particularly notice able among the breeders of Jerseys and in improving beef or milking qualities, which for a time made the animals the vogue. But high records for milk and heavy weight for the shambles do not constitute the whole of a cow's life, and if she did not show the signs sure to appear in the third or fourth generation. There was, of course, always the possibility of introducing new blood and thus redeeming the weak points. But a strong, healthy, vigorous line of ancestors could not always make the bull change the whole characteristics of the progeny. The females were bound to exert some influence upon their offspring.

This is so clearly recognized today that breeders are more careful in breeding their heifers too early in life. This was one of the most fruitful sources of danger. Young helfers that were not properly matured could hardly be expected to produce young which would be strong and vigorous in constitution. To breed for constitution it is necessary to start with animals that possees it. This start must be on both sides. The female as well as the male must be strong, vigorous and robust. Both must have reached sufficient maturity where they are able to put forth their best efforts. With such a start the young should then have everything in the way of hygienic surroundings to make them grow and thrive. Give them clean yards and stables and well annahine. These are fully as essential to their growth as good food. By emphasizing shine, fresh air, exercise, good ventilation the others. Altogether they work for the

A. B. BARRETT. Minnesota.

Dairy Notes.

100 points being called perfection and 40 points, or very nearly one-half, being that put up the previous fall. He was once allowed for perfect flavor, 30 points for called upon in Putnam County to act as allowed for perfect flavor, 30 points for into 20 for grain and 10 for firmness or that was a point higher in flevor than any ing, or neatness of packing, five points. ter, and said he fed no fodder but ensilage, This standard is not just as we should and he had been the laughing stock of the have devised. We eat butter because it community for doing so. imparts a flavor peculiarly its own to the bread or other food on which we use it, and we would g ve fully one-half of its perfection to that.

That at the exhibitions more fail to reach or come near perfection on that would be hares. In fact, the goat is the older excitenot a reason for lessening the points that ment of the two, as first importations were increasing them Tae flav ir must depend upon the food and water given, the health These were from Turkey, and in 1893 and of the animal, the cleanliness of stables and purity of the air where milking is done, and Africa. The fisees or mobair is second where milk and cream is kept before churning and butter afterward, as well as the whole method of handling at all the stages Few will ever reach absolute perfection in from Turkey and South Africa last year

handling, but in these the oleo butter or butterine will excel the best butter in most counterfeit article. The same is true of many of them coming to the Eastern States. coloring so long as an artificial color is to be made, because the butterine maker emten points for salting are too many, because the teste of another. A nest and clean package may not affect the quality of the dence of having been handled by those who could show outward appreciation of neatness at least.

Were we called upon to create a standard of perfection, we would allow at least 50 points to the flavor, 2) to the grain or textare, both of which require skill in feeding and care in handling in every step from the cow to the churn or the pasking for market. Firmness or ability to bear transportation in warm weather may depend a little on the food given, but is really of little value in these days of refrigers or cars and cold storage by the dealers and the general use of ice chests by the consumers. This should not be given over five points, and we are entirely, and even these points given to one of the two preceding.

Coloring he thinks might be reduced to 10 points, or even lower on single samples. sause the test of it is in having the same shade on the butter made in December as in June, or such a gradual toning down from the June color as to show a later made butter, but to convey the impression that good cows and good food will not produce the white butter that was once the winter product of scrub cows fed on bog hay in a dark barn. Cleanliness and neat ness of packing are entirely under the con trol of the maker, unless an accident bappens to the box or tub after it leaves him. and even then the buyer can distinguish between a clean tub which has fallen in the mud and a dirty tub that mud would accident and the other betrava a negligence or carelessness that may have been equally evident in all the previous processes of the butter making.

We make a casual allusion above to the color of butter from cows in a dark barn, but that really deserves a whole paragraph. There is a natural inherited difference between the color of the cream and butter made from the milk of the Jersey or Guernin its grain and texture, and rich food will add to the color if properly selected, but the food cannot make the difference that can be made by removing a cow from a dark stable to one where she will get all the sunlight there is in winter, and those who want a good color without using artificial coloring will do well to bear this in mind. And the color of the butter is not the only gain. A stronger, more vigorous animal, much less susceptible to tuberculosis or any other disease, will be the result of giving them sun-

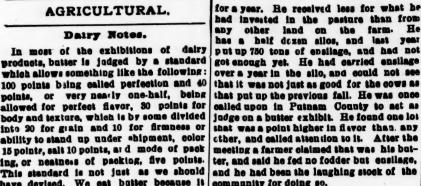
We all know the condition of plants that gro . in the dark. They lack the color and he strength of those grown in the sunshine. Even if removed to a better-lighted room or placed out of doors after this weak, are more valuable in war, excepting for for white and 9 cents for gray, with bluewhite growth has progressed far they never artillery and drawing heavy baggage, than fish steady at 9 cents. Spanish mackere recover their vigor, and are not as vigorous aft-rward. In speaking thus of plants we by our officers during the war from 1861 to cents, and red snappers 3 cents. Trout are do not include the mushroom, which is 1865, and the size required for cavalry was easy at 8 cents for hake and 5 cents for sea. really a fungous growth, starting in darkness reduced, or many were passed that were among filth and decay, and while we have below the standard, while mules were subno prejudice against the mushroom as an etitated for horses for baggage and ammuarticle of food for those who like it, we say nition wagons. Our officers on the frontier cents. Pickerel are in fair supply at that those are the conditions under which had many a lesson on this when they found cents. Native smelts 18 cents and Eastern all fungus, all disease germs and all in- their horses were unable to keep up or en- 4 to 10 cents. Eels 10 cents. Fresh tongues jurious bacteria are produced, and that dure as much as the wiry Indian ponies, 8 cents and cheeks 7 cents. Salmon is a sunlight checks their growth, so far as we and now the war in South Africa has taught little short at 18 cents and Western at 9

Ensilage. At a fermers' institute in Illinois lately one of the delegates related his brother's experience with ensilage. He had been feeding it and shipping his milk to Chicago, and when the ensilage was gone his milk supply was reduced 20 per cent. in two days. Mr. H. B. Gurler of De Kelb, who is well known as a lecturer and writer on deiry topies, said he had the same experience last fall, and he knew several other large feeders who had found similar results when they changed from ensilage to pasture. He thought the feed his stock got in the pasture during three months cost nough to have furnished feed at the silo

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Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints



Live Stock Notes.

In some of the Western States they are getting about as excited over the Angora goat as they have been over the Belgian should be given, but rather a reason for made in 1848 and the next in 1866, when seven head were brought to California. 1:99 new blood was secured from South cles made from it are more lasting than eilk. Twice as much of it was imported all these, or even be entitled to a score of 38 points in the possible 40.

The grain and the firmness depend in a said to be often sold as mutton, but more large part upon the feed and the method of nearly resembles venison in grain and flavor, with the fat distributed through the meat instead of placed on the outside as cases, and few samples would reach even with the sheep. The goats are much prized the standard of 30 points for this if put as clearers of brush land. While they are into competition with the best grades of the pretty and useful animals we do not hear of

At the Farmers Institute in Ostario, Mr. ploys an artist who knows just how much J S. Woodward of Lockport, M, Y., gave a to add to produce the shade wanted. The lecture on sheep, and at the close, in answer to the questions asked by its audience, gave the amount of salt that suits one judge or some points in feeding winter lamb; or hotone buyer may be too much or too little for house lambe as they are sometimes called. He had found nothing petter than the Merino ewes or their grades with a Dorset butter to the consumer, but to the dealer it male. They will not make as large lambs is important, as his customers would reject as some of the mutton breeds, but they a dirty package often without testing its are fatter, and a fat lamb of 25 pounds will flavor, to try one that showed some evi- sell for more than a scrawny one of 50 pounds.

He considers himself fortunate if 25 per cent of these awes drop their lambs before prints in fair demand. Some are asking 24 New Year's Day. If he had Darset ewes he could get lambs at any time, but the lambs do not get fat young enough.

got for them, as it does not cost as much to at 21 to 211 cents and western 20 to 21 raise a winter lamb to six or 10 weeks old as cents, with seconds at 18 to 19 cents. East- it does to feed a late lamb until fall, and the crn lots have usual wide range of 20 to 22 latter would seldom sell for more than \$2 50

He has tried different sized pens, but has found 20 lambs in one pen was enough, and then they should be graded about alike in not sure that it ought not to be abolished size. The pens should be of good height, well ventilated, with dry air, and have plenty of litter, and all ofor should be kept at 20 cents, firsts at 19 cents and some at 16 down with land plaster. He feeds fattening lambs with hay twice, ensilage twice, grain twice, straw once and roots once a day. This keeps the shepherd busy all the time, and that is what he has him for. He castrates lambs before they are four days old, and at that see they searcely mind it, as the for best grades in tubs and boxes. organs are but little developed, and have The receipts of butter at Boston for the ot much blood in them

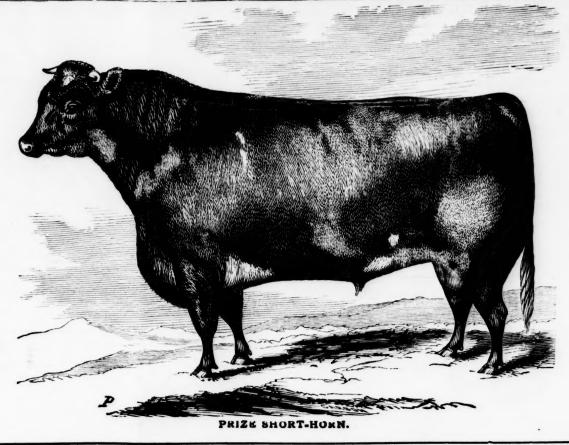
Barley is a good feed for fattening lambs, but at the usual price is more expensive 114,601 pounds in transit for expert, and buys lamb for winter feeling that weigh previous weer, and 691,544 pounds the from 40 to 80 pounds each. They do not corresponding week last year. This state bring the highest price per pland when fat, ment shows that receipts are running about unless made good enough for export, but eveniwith lass year. they make so much gain in weight that there is a profit. He does not usually take calls, but the late lambs that there is no pounds corresponding week last year. From demand for in early winter, but he once fed New York the exports for the week aggrea lot of culls that weighed less than 30 winter quarters they were alive with tieks, exports were 465 packages. but shearing took off most of them, and he killed the rest. They cost him on an average less than 75 cents a head, and the wool nearly paid for that. He fed them until May, when they averaged 72 pounds each, sey cow, and some other breeds, as there is gaining 42 pounds, and he sold them at 71

> prefers late thrifty lambs. An old hen with a brood of chickens is a good thing to kill ticks, and he usually has several of these in his sheep pens. They do not disturb the lambs, but not a tick can also good for the wool.

to the British simy. They find the hors ones, as a rule. They require board and in camp stables, and are a smaller target for the enemy. With horses as with men the size is seldom a measure of strength, while the energy and endurance often seems to be the most in the smaller and more compactly built individual. Not long since we urged the general use of smaller horses on the farm instead of the large draft horses that are being brought from the Western States, for nearly the reasons given above, and because the smaller horses were usually more active. We never saw better farm horses than the little chunky Morgans, nor better oxen for work than the small but active Davons.

Professor Henry in his book on Feeds and pounds of gain. Nearly one fourth of food cost saved by so simple a thing as this. He also says that the bone meal or ashes made Squash \$25 to \$30 per ton for Habbard and also says that the bone meal or ashes made the bone twice as strong when used as they \$150 a barrel for Turban or Marrow. were upon corn meal alone. If plenty of Artichokee \$1.50 a bushel. were upon corn meal alone. If plenty of artichokes \$1.50 a bushes.

Cabbages are firm at \$1.25 a barrel, and so much value in the bone meal or ashes, as that contains much of the same element as the contains much of the contains much of the same element as the contains much of the contains



the bone, but those who do not have milt at \$1.50 to \$2.25 a box of three duz ... other European countries buy many, and would do well to remember the above facts. So uthern spinach \$1 to \$1.50 a barrel. England but few.

Butter Market.

The receipts of strictly fine fresh creamery continue light, and that is the quality that buyers are looking for. Such lots are cleaned up quickly on arrival, but lower grades are a little slower and prices do not weaken, unless on grades below 20 cents. Much of such grades have been taken for export so they are not in large supply. Northern extra in assorted sixes sells readily at 23 to 23} cents and large tube at 22} to 23 cents, with asserted spruce tubs the same. and some fancy lots at 23} cents. Ash tubs generally at 22 to 22 cents. Boxes and to 241 cents for extra Northern creamery, but some is sold at the same price as extra Western, 234 cents. Extra dairy 21 cents in He thinks it would pay to raise winter lambs at \$4 or \$5 each, if no more could be good at 19 to 20 cents. Good Northern firsts cents. Estra dairy 20 cents for Vermont and 19 cents for New York; first 17 to 18 cents and seconds 16 to 17 cents. A caroad of Northern Jane creamery from outside storehouse brought 22 cents, but such lots are hard to find and 21 cents is top to 18 cents. Renovated butter has but lim ited demand at 16 to 18 cents for choice and 12 to 14 cents for feir to good. Western imitation creamery small tubs extra 15 cents, others 13% to 14 cents, and ladies as

week were 15,751 tubs and 17,411 boxes, a total weight of 776.104 pounds, including than corn. Corn ensilage is by far the with the latter deducted, the net total is cheapest carbonaceous fond. He often 661,503 pounds, against 689,227 pounds the

The exports of butter from Boston for the gated 8200 tube. From Montreal, by the ounds after chearing. When put into way of Portland and St. John, N. B., the

The weekly statement of the Quincy Market Cold Storage Company is as follows: Taken in 308 tube, out 5447 tube, stock 35, 447 tubs, against 20 457 tubs same time lass year. The Emiern Company reports a stock of 5219 subs against 1381 cubs lass cents a pound, leaving a fair profit, but he year, and with these added the total stock i 40,666 tubs, against 21,838 tubs same time ass year.

Beston Fish Market.

There is a very light supply of fish on stir without their catching it. Many of the the market this week, with prices higher. advertised sheep dips are sure death to the it has been a hard week for the dealers sheep ticks, and he has found a mixture of although the demand has been good. Mar one part of kerosene to two parts of lard oil ket cod is bringing 2} to 3} cents, with large or fried meat fat, with plenty of salt added, at 42 to 5 and steak at 63 to 7 cents. Hadto kill all ticks and tick eggs. Heat it as dock is short at 3 to 5 cents, with large not as possible without being so as to burn hake at 4½ cents and small at 3½ cents. Polthe lamb, and pour it along the back. It is lock is bringing 3 to 4 cents and cusk 2 cents. Bass is fair supply at 9 cents for It is now acknowledged that small horses black. Halibut is quite easy at 11 center the heavier animals. It was partly learned 14 cents, sheepshead 11 cents, pompano 5 with white fish at 4 cents. Perch are quiet at 5 cents for sea, 5 cents for white and 6 cents for yellow. Herring are coming short at 22 cents. Opsters are quite steady at \$1 for years ending Dec. 31, while our reports and not exceeding 142 hands high stand Norfolks, \$1.15 for fresh opened Stamfords the campaign better than the larger and \$1.25 for selected Nortolks and Provi less dence Rivers. In the shell Blue Points are food, can be more easily managed, and \$2.50 a bushel. Clams are steady at 50 cents it is easier to mount and dismount from a gallon, or \$2.50 a bushel. Scallops are them. They require less room on ship \$1 25 a gallon and shrimps \$1 a gallon Lobsters hold steady at 16 cents alive and 18 cents boiled. Vegetables in Boston Market.

There are a few changes to note in the regetable market, as the weather has been so cold and the snow deep enough to check the receipts of some kinds. We find carrots steady at 40 to 50 cents a bushel, old beets lower at the same, new beets \$2 to \$2.25 per and 315,871, and in year ending June 30, 100 bunches, and best greens 75 cents a box. Parsnips are dull at 50 to 60 cents, and flat turnips at 40 to 50 cents a bushel, White United Kingdom are not yet available, produced in New York, being 4,138,261 French turnips lower at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a while our exports for the present season acres, worth \$47,095,474. The least was in barrel and yellow 80 to 90 cents. Native are likely to exceed even those of 1897, and nions firm at \$3 to \$3 25 a barrel, Spanish will appear in the reports of our flecal year \$1.25 a crate and Bermuda \$2.65. Leeks 40 ending next June, and the receipts in the Feeding, says that it has been found that to 50 cents a doz in and radishes 25 cents. United Kingdom largely in their reports up giving each hog a spoonful of bone meal at No. 1 sucumbers \$13 to \$15 per hundred, and to Dec. 31, 1900. each feeding, or as much wood ashes as it peppers \$1.50 to \$2 a crate. Hothouse would eat, effected a saving of 23 per cent. tomatoes 35 cents a pound and Southern \$3 in the amount of corn required to make 100 to \$3 50 a crate. Rhubarb is lower at 5 to 1896, 567, 182 barrels; 1897, 1,664,470 barrels;

cive \$1 a dozen. Parsley \$2.25 to \$2.50 a Thus in 1895 the United States exported box. String beans searce and higher as \$4 7,085,946 pounds, and Canada 4,176 950 a pound.

R d. York State white 50 to 55 cents for round, and Western 50 to 53 cents, long 50 cents. Sweet potatoes dull at \$1 to \$1.50 | the valuation of exports of apples and dried for Jersey double head barrels.

Domestic and Foreign Fruit. barrels last week and 1281 barrels taken from the United States were valued a for export, prices continued firm. There \$2,415,532,and those from Canada \$2,071,783. was a good local demand, both for cold storage lots and fresh arrivals. King are \$1,464,445. In 1897. United States \$3,711,302; \$2 50 to \$3 a barrel, Soy \$2 to \$3, No. 1 Canada \$2,682,472. In 1898, United States Baldwin or Greening \$2 to \$2.50, Talman Sweet \$1.50 to \$2.50, mixed varieties >1.50 United States \$2.456,192; Canada \$3.051.008 to \$2, No. 2 Baldwins or Greenings \$1.25 to \$1 50. Cape Cod cranberries quiet at \$7 50 to \$8 for choice dark, \$6 to \$7 for medium, boxes at \$2 to \$2 50. Fiorida strawberries plenty at 30 to 40 cents a quart. Fiorida oranges in light receipt and jobbing at \$3 50 to \$3.75 for choice bright, \$3.25 to \$3.50 for russet, large fruit \$2.25 to \$2.75 and poor to fair at \$1 25 to \$2. Tangerines choice \$4.50 to \$5.50, and grape fruit \$5.50 using it in cookery known to but few in this to \$6.50 for choice, \$4.25 to \$5 for fair to country. It may take a second place in im-

\$3.50, 126 to 150 counts, \$2.75 to \$3.25, 112 cannot the prune. counts, \$2 50. Jamaica oranges \$5.50 to \$6 barrel. Boxes, 176, 200 and 2.16 counts, \$3 to \$3 50, 126 and 150 counts, \$3 to \$3 25. dated Feb. 1, says demand for reliable stock California grape fruit \$5 to \$6 for choice to fancy and Jamaica \$3.25 to \$4. A few Valencia oranges at \$4 50 for regulars, \$5 50 have turned out very well. There is a for large and \$6 for extra can be found. California lemons \$2.50 to \$3.25 a box Messina and Palermo fancy. 300 counts, \$3 25 to \$4, choice 300 or 360 counts, the are not turning out any better, but really latter scarce, \$3 25 to \$3.50. Malaga grapes \$5 to \$8 a cark. Good dates firm at \$4 to York, which are lacking in size. From pound. Basanas \$1 50 to \$2 50 a stem.

Apple Export Trade.

The total apple shipments to European ports for the week ending Feb 11, 1901. were 11,630 berrels, including 9056 barrels to Liverpool, 966 barrels to London and 1608 barrels to Glasgow. The exports included 1281 barrels from Boston, 1858 barrels from New York, 7146 barrels from Portland and 1345 barrels from Halifax. For the same week last year the apple shipments were 25 243 barrels. The total apple shipmente rince the opening of the season have been 1.211 234 barrels, same time last year 1,140,-498 barrels. In detail the shipments have been 886 874 barcels from Boston, 217,781 barrels from New York, 176 188 barrels from Portland, 246,955 barrels from Montreal 157 986 barrels from Halifax, 20,801 barrels from Annapolis and 4649 barrels from St John, N B.

In connection with this it is interesting to have at hand a report of the imports of apples into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for a few years past, and the amount received from the United States and Canada during that time. It has peen estimated that the consumption of apples there amounts 'to about 4 000,000 oushels per year as an average, but she following figures will show that they can largely exceed this when American apples are plenty and can be bought at low prices. They usually take more than 75 per cent. of the apples exported from the United States

Their imports in 1895 were 3,292,262 shels; in 1896, 6,176,956 bushels; in 1897, 4,199 971 bushels; in 1898, 3,458,716 bushels; in 1899, 3 861,172 bushels, and in 1900, 2,128,-477 bashels. These reports are for calendar those of Canada for amounts exported are for the fiscal years ending Jane 30, and thus our large exports of 1897 are mostly incinded in their receipts for the latter part of 1896. Bear in mind also that our state ments are reduced to barrels and theirs are In 1895 the United States exported 818 711

errels, of which 770,769 were to the United Kingdom. In 1896 a total of 360,002 barrels, and the United Kingdom had 299.461. In 1897 we reached the unprecedented record of 1,503,981, of which 1,315,951 went to United Kingdom. In 1898 the figures were 305,390, and 453,261 barrels. In 1899, 350,222 1900. we sent 526.636 barrels. The returns

198, 439,418 barrels, and in 1899, 1,075,068, tons, at \$11.65, barrels. It will be seen that Canada exin New York. ceeds the United States in number of barrels of apples exported nearly every year, 5,006,470 tons, at \$6 80 per ton. Kansas also but this is more than made up for usually

a crate. Mushrooms scarce at 50 to 75 cents pounds; 1896, United States 26,691,963 pounds, Canada 1,007,958 pounds; 1897, Potatoes in liberal supply at 65 cents for United States 30,775 401, Canada 5,548 385; Houlton Green Mountains, 63 cents for in 1898, United States 31,031,254 pounds, extra Arcostock, 60 to 63 cents for fair to Canada 2,538,506; in 1899. United States good, 60 cents for extra Hebrons. 58 cents 19,305,739 pounds, Cauada 8,167,280; in 1900 for others, and 50 to 53 cents for Dakots United States 34,964,010, Canada's reports not received.

This condition is more plainly shown in apples for each year, in which there may be mething due to the better quality of the American dried or evaporated apples. In With the receipts of apples only 2844 1895 exports of both green and dried apples In 1896, United States 2,270,796; Canada \$3,582,442; Canada, \$1,431,517. In 1899, In 1900, we shipped 3,692,506; Canada reports not yet at hand, but the probability seems to be that we shall as much fexceed Canada as we did in 1898.

In continental Europe or much of it, dried fruits are looked upon as a luxury good enough to place upon the tables of the rich. and cheap enough to be within the means of the poor, and they find many ways of portance to the prane, but the skilled cook California Navels, 176 to 200 counts, \$3 to can use the American evaporated as he A circular letter to Chester R. Lawrence.

Fancuil Hall Market, from Liverpool, is active, but supplies mostly Maine apples, but few Canadian being available. Simples scarcity of Spys and those who have them would do well to send them forward, as they are much wanted. Maine Baldwins sound loss bring better priess than New \$4.50 a box. Turkish figs 8 to 13 cents a Aug. 12, 1900, to June 26, receipts at Liver-pound. Bauanas \$1.50 to \$2.50 a stem. against 543 023 barrels to same date last year. Quotations are tight No. 1. Boston and Maine Baldwins, \$2.76 to \$4 20; No. 2, which includes slack packed, \$1.92 to \$3 42. Ben Davis No. 1, \$3.36 to \$4 02; No. 2, \$2 52 to \$3 48, Greenings No. 1, \$2 64 to \$3 54, No. 2 \$2 40 to \$2 88, New York Baldwins No. 1 \$2 88 to \$3.54, No. 2 the same time. I really think that as they \$2.40 to \$2.78, Canadian Beldwins No. 1 \$4 20 to \$5 16 No. 2 \$3.60 to \$4 50, Spys No. 1 \$3 78 to \$5 04, No. 2 \$3 24 to \$3 90, Golden Rassets No. 1 \$4.08 to \$4.80. No. 2 \$3.60 to \$4 08, Ben Day a \$4 08 to 4 68, No. 2 \$3.48 to \$3 98, California Newtown Pippins \$1.80 to \$1 86, Oregon Newton Pippins \$1.92 to

The Hay Trade.

There is but little change of condition in the hay trade during the past week. The best grades hold firm, and are even a little bigher in price at some points, where the buyers have been more active in fear of storm conditions cutting off supplies, but we only practise this method on the light, treez:a three inches deep, and, of course, this is balanced at other points by a weaker condition on medium and lower grades. which are in large supply.

Dealers around Boston seem to be well supplied, and with receipts of 302 cars for "The fallors for the fallors". the local trade and 108 care for export, with a light demand, the market may be called week at quotations on all grades. Choice timothy is \$17.50 to \$18 in large bales, \$17 to \$17 50 in small, No. 1 large bales \$17 to \$17.50 and small bales \$16.50 to \$17 50. No. will ripen at once, even if they are not 2, either size, at \$16 to \$17. No. 3 and clover or clover mixed at \$15 to \$16 Straw is \$16 to \$17 for long rye, \$11 to \$12 for tangled rye and \$9 to \$9.50 for oat.

The Hay Trade Journal gives as the highest prices at various points. New York and Jersy City \$19, Boston \$18, Philadelphia \$17.50, Baltimore, Richmond and New Orleans \$17, Pittsburg \$16, Cleveland \$15, Cincinnati and Memphis \$14.50, Daluth and St. Louis \$13, Minneapolis \$11.50, Kansas City \$11. Wheat hay at San Francisco \$13 50 Prairie hay at Daluth \$11 50, Memphis \$10, Minneepolis, St. Louis and New Orleans \$9.50, Kansas City \$9. Re celpts at New York for the week were 5670 one, against 7100 tone the previous week and 8360 tons for same week last year, which partly explains the high price there and at Jersey City.

The hay crop of the United Sta 1900 was reported as an acreage of 39,132,890 or 50.110,906 tons, with an average value of \$8.89 per ton, or a total value of \$445,538,89 per ton, or a total value of \$445,538,870. The greatest number of acres was produced in New York, being 4,138,261 acres. worth \$47,095,474. The least was in Florida, 5348 acres, worth \$37,937. The highest average value was \$18.70 per ton, for the 66,496 tons grown in Rhode Island, but Massachusetts had 550,067 tons, worth \$17.00. se es, and an average of 1.28 tons per acre, for this period received at ports of the 870. The greatest number of acres was Massachusetts had 550,067 tons, worth \$17 40 per ten, Connecticut 427,411 tons, at \$16.73, in taking photographs of the mucous membrane of the stomach in the living subject. A stomach of the stomach in the living subject. Hampshire 518,586 tons, at \$15.50, Maine tube, thirty six contimetres 843,997 tons, at \$12 95, Vermont 1,066 524 ter of eleven millimeteres is introduc

The largest number of tons was in Iowa,

average yield was 2 Stons per acre in Idaho while New York had 81 tons. Vermont was the only New E igland State to average a ton per sere.

Cabbage and Potataes.

" Many of our Northern gardeners have but a faint idea of the way crops are grown and marketed in the South. They know that the Southern vegetables frequently compete, at both ends of the season, with their own, but few have a definite idea of the vast business that has been developed along the southeast coast of this country. We have re ently," says the Rara Yorker, "had a chance to discuss this malter with large growers who are located along the South Carolina coast. Probably some of their statements will interest our

. When do you set out your early eabbage?

" We commenced last year setting on Nov. 19 and continued until Dec. 20.

What varieties are you setting? " We first set Saccession, then comes Henderson's Early Spring, which is our best money maker in the cabbage line; next follows Charleston Large Wakefield, and last of all Extra Early Wakefield.

. Will they not be killed out during the winter?"

.. We generally carry them through As a rule, our winters are very mild; atili, w have cold weather enough to toughen our cabbage crop so that it stands the cold sor ne blizzards. As a rule, when there is e old enough to kill out cabbage in Florida North Carolina and Norfolk the crop on our se secast will escape destruction. In years like 1888 and 1889 and last year our cabbage pulled through, and was ready for market from March 25 to May 20."

"When do you usually dig your second

crop potatoes?'
"They are usually dug late in November and sometimes as late as Dec. 1."

" We are told that the second crop pota toes are sometimes dug and stored to be put on the market in early spring as early pota toes. Is this ever done?"

" The Southern trucker always tries to make . fall crop of potatoes-usually en agh for spring seed-but with a wet August and September we frequently lose the entire crop. It is never stored as you understand the term "Is there any basis, then, for this

story? "Yes, there are some growers near Caarle, ton who produce a fail crop of Bliss Triumph potatoes on what we call mulatto

"What do you mean by mulatto land?" " Is is a light brown soil, quite open and porone, but with a clay bottom '

"" What do you do with the grop? "When we get it, which is about three times in five, it matures in November. We grow it in drills three feet apart and 10 inches in the drill. When the vines die down we throw two furrows over the potato row, one from each side, and les them stay in the ground until February. At that time we usually catch a warm spell. Then the potatoes are dug out and sorted into two grades. They are packed in secondhand flour barrels, both heads whitewashed and shipped to New York, where they are sold as new Bermuda potatoes.'

"D they bring good prices? "Some years they bring fancy prices, and if they could be held until March there would be more money in them, but with

March they begin to sprout." ". How do they look when kept in this way?

" If we have a moderate winter and not too much rain the notate comes out of the ground in beautiful condition and color. It looks and eats like a new potato. If we have too much rain the color is darker and Bermuda. " They sell, as I understand it, for Ber

muda potatoes?

" Yes. I do not see that any wrong is done. The Bliss Triumph thus handled is planted with us at the same time as in Barreach the market they are better in quality than those from the islands. The advantage the growers in Bermuda have is the fact that they make successive plantings. Commencing in August, they plant in Sep. tember, October, November, December, January, keep ng the New York markets full until their potatoes are driven out in May by the South Carolina crop.'

" Of course this plan would not work where the ground freezes deeply? "No,common sense will tell any one that wherever the ground freezes six inches deep the potatoes will be frozen Our soil rarely

" What has been your experience with econd crop seed compared with seed grown

"'The felt-grown Southern seed is best for our spring crop. It is not as liable to rot when planted in February as the Northerngrown seed. We usually have a severe drought in the latter part of April. When this comes plants from the Northern seed larger than pigeons' eggs. The second crop seed from the South in the same drought will hold on a week longer and stay green. so that if we have a good rain it still makes a full crop of large pote

" What about the yield?" " As a rule, the Southern-grown potato will give us one-third more marketable potatoes per acre, other conditions being

equal."
" Has the Northern seed any advantage over the Southern?

" Yes; if we have a good season without drawbacks in the shape of late frost of heavy drought, the Northern potato seed matures its plants 10 days before the Southern-grown seed. It is unquestionably earlier. Many growers take advantage of this by using both kinds of seed for the earliest varieties. By planting one-half of the early varieties from Northern seed and one-half of Southern second crop, they do not all

-Dr. Lang and Dr. Melzing bave succeeded tons, at \$11.05, with 3,851,991 tons, at \$14.05, in New York.

The largest number of tons was in Iowa. Then fifty pictures can be taken in rapid sion in from ten to fifteen minutes. By air. Then fifty piete had 4,031,461 tons, but the average value turning the apparatus on its own axis all paris

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POULTRY.

Handling the Egg Output. Well intentioned people will every now wave strikes a large city the price of lack of jumps up, and then every product. tries to get his eggs to market while the prices are high. It is just Massachusetts Institute of Technology. here where indiscretion often comes solved the problem. He made a tight board

producer are inadequate. have found, as a rule, that when a cold spell comes the price of ergs go up not on! in the large cities, but in the emaller towns nes er home. The latter are often supplied wish eggs from the cities, and this source of supply being suddenly out off they have to depend upon the supply nearer home. Then it is that the nearby producer has an advantage which he should se ze at once. Before shipping the eggs a way to some distant market make inquiries about the home maket, and see if they cannot be sold at nearly as high prices. Sales made near at home are always better and more satisfactory in the end, and one should always keep an eye on the markets that can be reached by wagon. If shipped in cold weather, no matter how mild the day may be, it is always the part of good wisdom to send by express or in ears that will prevent freezing. The loss of one shipment through freezing would be sufficient to take away the profits of a dozen other shipments. We must take the same of the precaution sgainst loss in handling eggs that the merchandles and stock against fire.

Would cause it to turn, and if. a skun being on it as it brgan to turn, he should try to get footing upon the other half, that also over, just enough to bring it back to position as soon as the weight was gone. A nice place of meat was then a refully hung a few inches over the barrel top, and we awaited events.

When it began to grow dark two of them came out and began to nose about. They went near to the meat and put a foot ginverty on the barrel cover and drew back. Pretiv soon, when one was in this position, the other save him a quick push on to the barrel. The first half turned, he caucht at the other half, that also turn, he should try to get footing upon the other half, that also down he would go into the water.

A weight of iron was fastened under the back ide of each half coot as soon as the weight was gone. A nice plece of meat was then a refully hung a few inches over the back to position. They can out and began to nose about. They went near to the meat and put a foot ginverty on the barrel cover and drew back.

When it began to grow dark two of them can out and began to nose about. They went near to the meat and put a foot ginverty on the barrel cover and drew back.

The first half unrelease over the bac depend upon the supply nearer home. Then it is that the nearby producer has an advan-tage which he should se ze at once. Before

that the merchant does who insures his merchandise and stock against fire.

There is always a good deal of uncertainty in shipping eggs to distant cities, and it is much better to sell them to dealers who will take the risk. There is always an immense amount of took on hand in sold storage to tock on hand in cold storage to meet any sudden demand, and the specula tors who hold these eggs are right on the scene to take every advantage of every favorable turn. The small producer cannot compete with them, and it is wiser to dispose of the eggs at a slight decrease and let somebody else take the rick.

ANNIE C. WEBSTEB. Pennsylvanie.

Poultry and Game.

The receipts of poultry have been large with only a moderate demand, excepting upon best grades of fresh killed, and it has been hard to keep up the average pricest Some choice large Northern and Eastern chickens bring 14 to 15 cents, but ordinary lots go at 9 to 11 cents. Fiwl are 9 to 10 cents for fair to good, but a few extra bring 11 to 12 cents. Dacks are 12 to 14 cents and geese 10 to 12 cents. Pigeons are 75 cents to \$1 a dozen and squabs scarce at \$2 to \$2 50 A few selected lots of Wastern enickens bring 11 cents, but average are 9 to 10 cents, and many go at 8 to 81 cents. Fowle in boxes bring 9h to 10 cents, but in barrels from 9 to 94 cents, and light weights are 8 to 84 cents. Old roosters 6 cents. Capons sell slowly, some weighing 7 pounds each or more bring 12% cents, mediums are 11 to 12 cents, with smell and slips at 10 And we never saw a man who worked five cents. There are plenty of turkeys, but a many are choice. Small hens well fattened are 12 cents for drawn and 113 cents for un-9; cents, old toms 8 to 8; cents, and No. 27 | would not care to hire help that made a 8 cents. Western ducks are 10 to 12 cents and geese 8 to 9 cents.

and prices are firm. Grouse, dark, \$1 to \$1.25 a pair and light 75 cents to \$1. Choice quall \$1.75 to \$2 a dozen, and poor to fair \$1 to \$1.50. Ducks \$1.50 to \$2.50 for canvae backs, red heads \$1.25 to \$1.50, black \$0 cents to \$1. Mallard 75 to 90 cents and to \$1 to 70 cents. Western rabbits 15 to 20 some of the nitrogen and much of the moles one of the nitrogen and much of the moles one of the account of the function of the f 25 to 30 cents.

Trapping Skunks.

We were at Tim's Pond, Me, a beautiand then eating trout, or wandering through \$2.70. the deep wood paths and roads looking for deer and drinking in deep breaths from the balsamie woods.

They slept in log cabins on beds whose springs were covered, not with mattresses, but pine bought. But the happiness of our vacation was in danger of being disturbed by a colony of skunks which had made their nest, or home, under the main cabin in which was the dining room. Our cabin was next to this, and as darkness came on the ekunks would come out, run across our steps and gambol in the grass in front of the cabins.

It was a pretty sight to see the young ones, with their chunky bodies, pointed noses, bright eyes and long tails striped white and black, and held high in air, as they ran frisking about. They took no notice of us if we did not get close to them; when we did, they would skip away. We had no leaire to get too close. Any one who comes contact with a kunk may prepare to bury his clothes and seek retirement for himself. So at night we ploked our way carefully from cabin to cabin by the glimmering light of friendly lanterns.

One night it rained hard, but the skunks did not mind it. They came out and we heard their little feet patter across the boards in front of our cabin. We lit a lamp and went to the window. As its rays lit up they ran a few feet into the grass and tept on with such antics as frisky kittens might indulge in. We stood and watched them for quite a while.

Often as we sat at the supper table we would hear their gentle screechings, soundlike the crying of several young babies. Or we would wake in the night and listen the scratching and crying of their little You would certainly think there

But it was decided that the skunks were becoming a nuisance and must die. They are excellent scavengers, and as long as they kept at a distance could be tolerated in our free and easy camp life. But what if something should happen? It was like livlog over a powder magazine. Sometime the match would be applied. And then Well, we knew we should want to get away from there. The skunk is not very large, but its odor is inversely as its size. And an explosion would serve neither to inli us to

sleep nor would it improve the quality of our food.

The skunks must die. We were all agreed at that. But how should it be done? Shoot them? That would not do unless we were well intentioned people will every new them? That would not do unless we were prepared to move out. Poison them? We make money will often lead most of us into committing acts of indiscretion that into committing acts of indiscretion that sides, if one were poisoned he might crawless. at us dearly sometimes. When a cold under the house and die there, and then the lack of burial rites would be painfully evi But Herman, who is studying at the

10 cause woe. They ship eggs with-out due consideration that the cold spell is went under the cabin, and narrowed these time they reach their destination they are only about 15 inches. Then, a deep hole nearly ruined. Lots of eggs are lost every being dug, a barrel was aunk and partly year in this way. Of course frozen eggs filled with water. Then Herman took the have some value. They are consumed by two halves of the top of the barrel and hung the chesp trade, but the returns to the each independent of the other. He did this each independent of the other. He did this by driving a smooth nail through the barrel, just under its top, into the half barrel top at that point, where, another nail being driven into it from the opposite side, it would exactly balance. The other half was treated in the same way. The result was that any little weight upon either half would cause it to turn, and if. a skun

HORTICULTURAL.

Orchard and Garden.

The Catskill Recorder tells of a Hamburg would set from 1000 to 1200. He leaves from over large areas is neither desirable nor man who, in addition to daily work on a four to five inches between any two fruits practicable. The so-called pasture lands of neighboring farm, cultivated four acres for himself, assisted by a 12 year old daughter ing, packing and transportation charges. and a man hired for 10 days. They got up He sent three carriers of peaches to a comat 3 A. M., worked till breakfast, and again after supper, sometimes till after fall and for the 24 bushels he received land especially, but throughout the country. lamplight. In spite of the dry season he \$4.95 Deducting cost of picking, crating we find large areas aggregating millions of raised and sold 200 bushels of onions, 100 and freight 58 cents per bushel, his bushels of tomatoes, 3000 cucumber pickles, returns were \$1.50 a bushel. A neighbesides several hundred of larger ones; bor sent 20 bushels to the same firm 3000 ears of sweet corp, 2000 cabbages, the same day and received \$9, and with quantities of pear, beans, melone, squashes, the same charges out, the return was just 30 berries, blackberries and raspberries. The daughter, besides assisting her mother, is and 500 Ben Davis, the remainder of other receiving an education, and whatever her varieties. If he were to plant another future career may be, she will be none the orchard, he would not put in as many Ben worse for knowing how to do all kinds of Davis. The peaches are principally Smock, outdoor work.

This is a good record for one who believes in working 16 hours a day, but we think the man and the daughter will both begin to feel old while they are young in years. one else. The work may not have been harder than playing baseball after hours or daily practice of doing either.

bring 10 cents, chickens 7 to 8 cents and old roosters 6 cents. But little game coming bring 10 cents, chickens 7 to 8 cents and old roosters 6 cents. But little game coming as possible, which may check the progress are firm. Grouse, dark, \$1 to \$1.25 a pair and light 75 cents to \$1. Choice \$1.25 a pair and light 75 cents to \$1.25 a pair an

ural Society said at their late meeting that strawberries last year were sold in Paris at auction, each berry having been picked without being touched by the fingers and ful little lake, deep in the woods, between placed alone on a strawberry leaf. Some high wooded mountains. Here, in July of the prices at which they sold at one sale and August last, a jovial company of men were: trays of one de zan perries \$1.60 and and in other cases were killed at higher and a few ladies spent their days catching \$1 80, two dozan \$1 60 and \$3.10, three dozan

Alva Agee tells in the National Stockman of an orchardist who has 6000 apple trees.

" WHIZ !! WALK A MILE"

Is a laconic definition of a toboggan ride. It's quick work going down the slide, but it's a long climb back to the starting point. It is very much that way with ealth; it is quickly lost and slowly



ity. Usually the complication of disorders known as general debility has its origin in a disother organs of digestion and nutri-tion. These diseases are perfectly cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures through the stomach disorders which have their or-

condition of the

stomach. There is no alco-

cocaine nor other narcotic.

cocaine nor other narcotic.

"I was all run down; had no strength; had sharp darting pains all through me; head and back ache every day," writes Mrs. Frank Caswell, of Salamanca, N. Y. "I was also troubled with a distressed feeling in the stomach and pain in front of the hip bones. I had a severe cough and it nearly killed me to draw a long breath, I was so sore through my lungs.

"I wrote to Dr. Pierce, telling my symptoms as near as I could. He sent me a very kind letter, advising me to try his medicines, which I did, and before I had taken them a week I was decidedly better. I took two bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two of the 'Favorite Prescription,' and am sure I never felt better in my life than when I quit taking them."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a cure



BELLE LUCRATIVE.

18,000 peach trees and thousands of pear | this was no longer possible animals er trees, or he could not have so many, and they will have done bearing and be cut out before the apples need al' the land. He prunes closely, fertil'zes well, and thins his fruit to from 130 to 200 a tree, where it often on the tree. This saves much cost in pickmission house in Philadelphia one day last highly prized.

The prices of some varieties of flower,

Pomological Society the results of spraying each trees during the winter to prevent any injury to the buds. After stating that the peach buds in some cases endured 20° to 26° below zero without being injured, temperatures, even above ziro, he said he found that buds often made a perceptible growth during the winter months, when

here were intervals of warm days. The object in spraying with whitewash in winter was to prevent this growth. and thus keep the buds dormant and hardy. They sprayed several varieties in the winter of 1895-96, putting on two coats to insure perfect covering

It was a winter of very changeable temeratures, and examination under the microscope showed that the whitewashed buds had not made perceptible growth, while the others swelled more or less each week. At blooming time they found that 80 per cent. of the pistits in the unsprayed buds were or sold phosphate. killed and only 20 per cent. in the whitened buds. The trees that were whitewashed for soils that are being restored and rejubloomed about one day later than the others, remained in bloom longer, and set of potash, 100 to 200 pounds of nitrate of more fruit. Similar results were noted the sods and from 200 to 400 pounds of acid phosphate should be added per acre. These winter and but few buds were killed on any quantities will furnish the greater part of

natural twigs were 15 degrees warmer than eased condition of the whitened twigs during bright sunlight. the stomach and Be bad tried adding blue vitriol to the spraying mixture, using one pound of improved through tiliage and cultivation, vitriol to 50 gallons of whitewash, and the best results will not be obtained through found it to be a preventive of leaf curl, but he was not able to say what its effects would be upon monilia or brown rot. His used today, and much of this use is unprofit experience was the same as that found at the Iows station.

At the Canadian experimental farm in Ottawa, Canada, they had tried whitswashing cherry, plum and a few apple trees. They found it retarded growth of buds before warm weather came on, but they blossomed about the same time, but the buds on hol in the "Discovery," neither opium, plum trees were probably one third killed by the whitewashing.

> The Restoration of Pasture and Meadow Lands.

The history of our agriculture is simply man's rise from the stages of barbarism farmer's best friends. the tending of flocks and herds. Agriculture real natural products of the country. When

and plum trees on 140 acres. Of course the tamed and kept in herds. This is especially eaches and plums are set among the larger true of Asia and South America today, and to a greater or lesser extent has been the history of every country of the globe.

Our own agriculture has been somewhat different, especially in the eastern and southern sections of our land. Grazing practicable. The so-called pasture lands of the eastern section of the country have resulted not because of an extensive use for grazing purposes, but from a bad practice of grain and hay farming. In New Eng. land especially, but throughout the country. acres of land that are now used as pasture changed. Parcy ides 8½ cents, choice 74 t. lands because they are no longer profitable 8½ cents, good 7 to 7½ a-nts, light and grassfor grain production. for grain production. Let us look at these old pasture and

meadow lands in a plain and practical way. pumpkins, peppers, cauliflowers, etc. He cents, or 1½ cents a bushel. That is the later also raised enough field corn to fatten four difference between growing fancy fruit and hausted, and no longer yield productive difference between growing fancy fruit and hausted, and no longer yield productive difference between growing fancy fruit and hausted, and no longer yield productive difference between growing fancy fruit and hausted, and no longer yield productive difference between growing fancy fruit and hausted, and no longer yield productive difference between growing fancy fruit and hausted, and no longer yield productive difference between growing fancy fruit and hausted, and no longer yield productive difference between growing fancy fruit and hausted, and no longer yield productive difference between growing fancy fruit and hausted, and no longer yield productive difference between growing fancy fruit and hausted, and no longer yield productive difference between growing fancy fruit and hausted, and no longer yield productive difference between growing fancy fruit and hausted, and no longer yield productive difference between growing fancy fruit and hausted, and no longer yield productive difference between growing fancy fruit and hausted, and no longer yield productive difference between growing fancy fruit and hausted, and no longer yield productive difference between growing fancy fruit and hausted, and no longer yield productive difference between growing fancy fruit and hausted, and no longer yield productive difference between growing fancy fruit and hausted, and no longer yield productive difference between growing fancy fruit and hausted, and no longer yield productive difference between growing fancy fruit and hausted, and no longer yield productive difference between growing fancy fruit and hausted, and no longer yield productive difference between growing fancy fruit and hausted, and no longer yield productive difference between growing fancy fruit and hausted, and no longer yield productive diff plant food in them; in fact, many of them contain quantities of each of the important elements for the production of maximum Davis. The peaches are principally Smock, crops for centuries. The trouble is that the Gearys, Salway and the Elberta, with 1400 plant food exists in the soil in an unavail-Crawford's Late. The Elberta is the most able condition, that is, the plant food can not be assimilated by the plant because it does not readily become dissolved by the sheep, 17,630 quarters of beef from New York. action of the soil agents. Nature's plan is 600 cattle, 1650 sheep from Baltimore, 936 cat seeds, even at wholesale, are a little start- to gradually and slowly but surely break tie, 1100 quarters of beef from Philadelphie, 362 or six hours a day for himself that would put in a very good 10 hours a day for some are rated at about \$2.50 an ounce. Most of so as to fit them for plant use. One of them are grown in Germany from selected Ler most powerful agents is the air Were single flowers, carefully pollenized by pollen you to completely exclude air from the soil drawn. Mixed lots choice 10½ to 11 cents, larger snau playing casecoal aries nours or large hens 9½ to 10 cents, young tom; 9 to large hens 9½ to 10 cents, young tom; 9 to produce no seed. As a rule, there will be would be no changing of the elements of but 30 to 40 per cent. of the plants that the soil into plant going on in it. The will prove to produce double flowers, elements of fertility are developed only The Mar yland Agricultural College ad and it is strange but true that the weakest when the air gets freely into the soil. And

until it becomes filled with organic matter, some outside help is indispensable for the

greatest degree of success. There are three elements that are necessary for plant development that are required in rather large quantities, and newly taken up lands are usually deficient in these elements until nature can be at work for some time to supply them in her usual and original way. Potach, nitrogen and phosphoricacid, the three most important elements because they are liable to be deficient in old lands, can be readily supplied in commercial forms. Extensive mines have, within the last few years, been discovered which contain immense stores of each that will supply these elements perhaps for centuries to come. The most prominent forms in which they are commercially used are for potash, muriate of potash; for nitrogen, sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of sada, and for phosphoric acid, treated rock

In supplying this additional plant food sne plant food during the early stages of Tests in winter of 1898-99 showed that the growth for pasture and meadow lands, 10 that there will not be too great a drain on the newly made available plant food.

If the physical condition of the soil is not the use of commercial plant food. There are large quantities of commercial fertilizer able, because the soil is not properly tilled or cultivated.

I cannot urge the importance of this physical improvement too much, for it is the first step in soil improvement and the permanent restoration of pasture and meadow lands. I have sometimes been quoted as unfriendly to the use of commercial fertilizers. I believe the use of potash nitrogen and phosphoric acid in their com-mercial forms often proves unprofitable, but it is because the soil has been unproperly tilled. When, however, the plow and the barrow are wisely and continually used, the commercial fertilizer can be used without the rise and the progress of our race. In fear, and will prove itself to be one of the

--- People marvel at the med did and before I had taken them a week I meteraling of nooks and nerds. Agriculture in transdecidedly better. I took two bottles of the golden Medical Discovery' and two of the 'FaGolden Medical Discovery' and am sure I never felt of the prescription,' and am sure I never felt of the company of the comp ninety-nine muscles.

the past week amounted in value to \$154,664, previous week \$248,499, similar week last year \$158,857. The total value of exports of leather from this port since Jan. 1 is \$1,088,882, against \$1,286,858 in 1900.

The total shipments of boots and shoes to Hull, 13 on the Hull of Hull, 13 on the Hull of Hull, 13 on the Hull of Hull of Hull, 13 on the Hull of Hull

—The year 1900 saw produced in France, according to autaentic reports, 1,721,000,000 gallons of wine. This great yield France ower to the United States, since a couple of decades ago the wine industry of that country was practically ruined by the phylloxera. Since that time American vines have been introduced which have proven phylloxers proof. The old vineyards have been reconstituted by graits from the United States. In 1881 the total r. from the United States. In 1851 top total pounds by the po 2,414,495 acree.

—The exports from Boston for the week

ending Feb. 8 were valued at \$8,402,287, and the imports at \$1,146,782. Excess of exports \$3,255,555. For the corresponding week last year expirts were \$2,929,500, and imports \$3,014,414. Excess of exports \$915,086. Since Jan. 1 exports have been \$17,277,809 and te \$6,088,808. Excess of exports \$11,194 501. For the corresponding time last year exports were \$11,406,199 and imports \$9.524, 741. Excess of exports \$1.881,458. -- The exportation of cattle from Canada into

the United States has grown tremendously in the United States has grown tremendously in four years. In 1896 only 1646 were sent across the line. The following year the exportation jumped to 57.857, and last year reached 86,989 out of the total export of 115,056.

-There was a very large attenda Stoughton Grange, Stoughtor, Mass., Feb 11, all the officere, with two exceptions, being present. Having secured more favorable terms from the Having secured more favorable terms from the owners of its hall, it was decided to remain there on another three months at least. The master, secret-ry and lecturer were appointed to select from the list offered by the State Board of Aericulture some speaker for the meeting of Old Colony Pomous here on the fourth Saturday in March. A large collection of pies, cake, etc., contributed by the ladies, with directions or the making of each, was anothered of and rested. making of each, was auctioned off and netted a good sum for the treasury. Overseer Smith wa auctioneer, and the highest price realized was for a cake by Mrs. d. S. Goldsmith, which brought 70 cents. "Farming as a business, its profits of mpared with those of other occupations," was discussed by Brothers H. P. Maxwell and W. W. Pys. Brother I. H. Lamb talked on "The pe t kinds of fertilizers and how to use them." And there was a soly Micriss 2 onlie Verzie and reading by Mrs. Eilie of Taunton, both of which were very much enjoyed.

-Baports of dairy products fr cm New Yor last week included 7041 packages of butter to Liverpool. 249 to London, 250 to Bremer, 200 to Copenhagen and 461 to Glasgow. Also 2411 boxes of butter to Liverpool, 3198 to London 509 to Bristol, 240 to Hull, 676 to Leith an Dundee, and 849 to Glasgow, a total of 8201 packages of butter and 7881 boxes of cheese.

-- Quiet prevailed in beef, with prices u 914 to 9% cents, fancy fores 614 cents, near 5% to 6 cents, good 5% cents, light 5% cents, backs 6 to 8 cents, rattles 4% to 5 cents, chucks —The mutton market is quiet and easy Lambs 7 to 914 cents. Brighton and fancy 9 to 10 cents, muttons 6 to 71/2 cents, fancy and Brightons 7 to 8 cents, venis 6 to 101/2 cents,

fancy and Brightone 11 to 11% centr. -The shipments of live stock and dressed beef last week included 1680 cattle, 4847 quarters of beef from Boston, 1862 cattle, 2592 castle from Portland and 838 cattle from New

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"It comes from a practical breader, and if his success may be correctly gauged by the very handsome Angoras of the liustrations, no one could desire to do better than he has done. Altogether the prospec tive breader of Angoras will find this book interesting reading."—Country Gentlemans. Albany, N. T. "Those who are lovers of cats will find much that is interesting and instructive in this book."—School Education, Minneapolis, Minn. "It seems to us a book which those who are fond of cats will be giad to read."—George T. Angell, in Our Dumb Asimals, Boston.

Dumb Animalc, Boston.

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-The shipments of leather from Boston for | port News, a total of 5778 cattle, 4242 sheep port News. a total of 5773 castle, 4243 sheep and 28,077,quarters of beef from all ports. Of this 2707 castle 6957 quarters of beef went to London, 2894 castle, 4307 sheep. 19 220 quar-vers of beef to Liverpool, 561;castle to Glargow, 800 quarters of beef to Southsmpton, 200 castle to Hull, 12 cattle, 35 sheep, to Bermuda and West Indias.

--- Eggs remain about steady at last week's in the corresponding week last year. The total shipments thus far in 1901 have been 505.806 cases, against 568,916 cases in 1900. fancy lots bring 34 to 35 cents. Northern and Eastern choice fresh at 22 cents, and Western at 201/2 to 21 cents. Fair to good lots at 19 o 22 cents, and Southern fresh 191/2 to 201/2 cents. There is a fair demand for refrigerator eage and good 16 to 17 cents; 2561 cases were taken out last week, leaving istock 5005 cases, against 17,754 cases a year ago.

-Tre exports from the port of Boston for the week ending Feb. 9, 1901, included 195,600 pounds better, 565,470 pounds cheese and 189,-

shoulders 8% cents, lard 8% cents, in pails 9% to 9% cents, hams 1(% to 11% cents, skinned hams 11% centr, sausages 9% cents. Frankfurt sausages 9 centr, boiled hams 16 to 16% cents, bolled shoulders 12 cents, bacon 1214 to 1814; cents, bologuas 8 cents, pressed hams 11 cents, raw leaf lard 814 cents, rendered leaf lard 9 cents, in palls, 9% to 10 cents, pork tongues \$32, loose salt pork 9 cents, briskets 9% cents, *ausage meat, 7% centr, city (dressed hogs 7% cents, country 6% cents.

Hons and Strawberries.

I wish to tell your many readers how 1 make hens and strawberries pay by surning the propersity of the hen to scratch to a good account. I have three different yards for the hens to run in. By being confined in one yard for a season they will destroy. by eating and scratching, every vestige of grass and weeds and will also fertilize the

The next spring I set that yard to strawberries and put the hens into another yard to prepare that for strawberries. After this system is established with three yards one can set a new bed every year and spade p an old one, always having a bed in fruit bearing the second year from setting. By this plan all the strawberries cost is the weeding of the plants and picking of berries. By having the run of the yard, if it is a good-sized one, the hens will furnish eggs enough to pay their N. B. WHITE. keeping. Norwood, Mass.

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BOSTON, MASS., FEBRUARY 28. 1901.

Many experienced and successful sheep owners declare that the wool alone will pay for the keep of the sheep, and that money der wed from the sale of lambs and mutton should be clear gain. Upon such a basis there would seem to be little doub! that the profit from them must be greater than from any other class of stock

Selling grain and hay from the farm in bulk reduces the profit in two ways. It is expensive to handle and hanl, and it types away elements of fertility that should be saved and returned to the soil. F ed hoge, sheep and cattle, and so market your prod. easiest way, on the hoof, and keep up the land while you are cropping it.

framer, as every farmer should have to type, but is a combination of many breeds. start garden plants if not to grow grops in. will do well to change them occasionally to in carnations and violets, excepting an animal than the motherentire change of the soil in the house. But who can tell how much of these celery or to, continue it, even if necessary to use the encumber blight, or other diseases, may sire upon his daughters and granddaughters. also be found due to spores in the wood This has been done, and where both animals house and build anew may be an expensive ment than using another animal of the same | their money crop, who could not be inducj b, and possibly the use of some spray breed. It was thus that the great herds of to plant any other than imported English may kill germs in that, or in the frame of Shorthorns were built up by that famous the hothed, but to grow diseased p ants is breeder, who has scarcely been equalled specialty at least, and determine in your even more expensive, as it entails total or since his day, Bates, the founder of the own mind from whence your seed should partial loss of crop.

Very few people real z how sensitive the against any contamination from without. time to look for another of the same breed But the shell is porous, and the albumen, or lacking that defect. white of the egg, quickly absorbs and holds the flavor of any bad odor to which it is the young, it must be retained by constant exposed, as it also does any bad flavor in care to feed for the results desired, as well the food given. It is scarcely less suscepas to have bred for it. The dairy cow tible in this respect than the milk products. should not, while coming to maturity, be so As the hen seems to be almost devoid of the fed as to fatten her. Give her enough, but sense of taste, care should be taken to give of such a character as to promote growth, her only well fisvored food, and the feeding to make frame and muscle instead of fat. of partially decayed meat or fish, onlone The cow of the beef breed should have her and other strong smelling food should never frame well built up, but she should be so be allowed when hens are laying. But fed as to keep up a good growth at those care also needs to be taken to have the points which make the beef animal valunests clean and sweet, and never to put the atl; at the block. A skilful breeder should eggs where they will be tainted by codfish, be a skilful feeder. kerosene or anything else. If it is found necessary to use k-rosene on the nests, do wants mutton, sheep and fat lambs, or if he a hos, dry air. It is not at all to be it at night, that the odor may evaporate wants heavy fleeces. Tae swine grower before the hens use them. But a better way is to get clean boxes from the grocer when the old ones get so that they need to be kerosened. Eggs packed in new pine boxes poultry keeper whether he wants fat chick in midsummer, after fire heat has been when sent to market often acquire a flavor ens or fowl that are productive of many dispensed with in the greenhouse, and the of turpertipe that certainly does not improve their flavor

We have more than once ailuded to the injustice of our game laws, framed by the rich for the benefit of the rich, and practically excluding the poor from any advan tage of certain food products which should be equally free to all. If any one has a they are intended to prevent the farmer and the farmer's sons from killing game birds is yet another view of the matter. So ket at any price. No matter how much a man may be willing to pay for certain kinds of game, unless he can spare time and has strength and skill to get it for himself he must go without it. It is legislation in favor of a particular class, who like to "go out and kill something."

Nothing will contribute more toward success in any vocation than enthusiasm which is founded upon faith in your own abilities any one anywhere near you is making a success in your adopted line of work or specialty, you should by all means visit him like the lime and copper flavor. and see just how he manages, and why he succeeds where others have failed. Farming in all its branches; is now profitably pursued, needs constant study, and during the comparative leisure of winter every one should review the past and plan for better results in future. There is no other method of learning about any farm subject equal to being on the farm where such work is practised, and having it explained by those who have made it a sucstock, or a plan of preserving roots, ensilage or other fodder. A farmer may contemplate a system of underdrains for his wet fields, in which case nothing short of a visit to some farmer who has thus drained his lands will enable him to gain so many valuable hints and suggestions renot only give new ideas, but are a whole me recreation, and many a farmer who at first thought may say, "I can't afford it," will find by experience that he has spoken too soon. Take a day to go and visit some the way will open for further visits and a soil to be fertile must abound in those | From an address of Hon. H. C. Adams wider knowledge of the best methods of materials which are removed in a crop, and carrying your special line of work to a may be returned again in the manure that successful termination.

It is often easy for the farmer who h not abundant means to purchase pure bred stock for his flocks and herds, to improve it would not be good policy to attempt to much to say about, and sometimes it is them by taking the best females he has as produce the same crop a second year, as it said that if they have any interest, that it is a foundation, and breeding them to purebred males of the type desired, thus getting half bloods from the first cross and threequarters at the next mating, continuing in each generation to reach nearer to the pure

capacity let him try the Holstein or the Ayrshire, the latter being better adapted than the Holstein to scanty hillside past than the Holstein to scanty hillside past ures where there would not be enough to fill the capacions pauneh and noble udders of the larger breed.

Solid to the larger breed.

Solid to the dependence of the design to the distance of years will not remain in a fertile condition of the butter, shall pay a tax to the general Government of ten cents per thousands of our readers will be managed upon a high ments required in a chemical form. The good breeds the results are more often good breeds the results are more of

For those who want milk richer in but- ing under a good sod or crop of vagetable ter fat there are the Jersey and the Guernsay, in which the first named has the advantage of being more abundant and of these upon a good grade or native sow, ent strains of bliod in them that one dies taken by many to use only seeds of un ant kaow how to class them, seldom falls to brirg a cow that will have the good quali ability of the breed to which the bult

The same may be said for the beef breeds. Hereford, Shorthorn or Angus. They have been bred for that one purpose so many generations that their offspring will inherit the tendency to put on flesh, and to put it where most needed, as the child of the African will inherit a dark skin.

This is by no means confined to the cattle net in the most condensed form and in the slone, but the principle holds good in sheep, swine or poultry. The pure-bred male stamps the type of his ancestors upon his get, and all the more plainly when the The farmer who has hotteds and cold mother is not of a strongly antagonistic

success in doing this. The first is abso new locations, and even in some cases to lute purity of blood on the part of the destroy the old frames and build new. Such sire, and the other that he is in good health places often are infested by some of the and a vigorous condition. This gives the fungous diseases known as blights, mildews prepotency to fix the type and intensity it. and others, perhaps of different classes. D) not think that by using a half or three which effect the growth of the plant or the quarters pure blood male that there will be fruit. The clubroot of cabbage is an exam at least half or three quarters as much ple that will occur to the minds of many improvement as if he was pure bred, for as a disease which lingers in the soil this is by no means sure. In practical tests and some greenhouse owners have found it has often been found that the result from no remedy for mildew of lettuce, and blights using a half blood was to get a poorer

Having once decided what type to breed work, especially in a structure so small and were as nearly perfect as they could be, it low as the hotbed. To tear down a green has brought about a more rapid improve-Duchess family. Tune, too, have some of our best breeds of other animals and fowl been created, or brought to their present egg is so bad odors, and many even think high standard. But when a defect in the that the shell is a suffi seat protection sire begins to reappear in the off spring, it is

But having secured the improvement in

The sheep coreeder should decide if he whether he will have what are now called bacon hogs, or those that will mature vonnger and make fatter pork, and the eggs, and having decided they should each breed and feed for what they want most. in the same animal or bird.

a hill of squashes is said to do much to keep room. away the fly that is the parent of the eq tash be equally free to all. If any one has a prior right to meat or fish that grows naturally in field, forest or stream, the one who are a more effective remedy is the use of and the roots of the plant became diseased.

The great bulk of the oleo consumed in the lumber camps. Spitzenberg, Newtown Pippins \$1.25 to \$4, rally in field, forest or stream, the one who are a more effective remedy is the use of and the roots of the plant became diseased. even a more effective remedy is the use of and the roots of the plant become diseased, by the men, and there is very little deceptions \$3.50 and average prime \$2.25 owns the land should certainly have the bisniphide of carbon. Make a hole about and the plant soon shows the effect of it. better right, upon the presumption that his an inch deep in the soil of the hill, among Every pot should have at least two inches products may have helped to feed it. But the vines, and put in a few drops of the of broken pottery, brick or something other city of the State and let me tell you to prime \$2.25 to \$2.50, winter cooking \$1.50 or laws recognize no such rights. Indeed, liquid and cover it up. The fames will find similar in the bottom of it before the soil is what the traffic is. The retail merchant Cod good to choice \$9 to \$9 50, common to their way upward among the plants, and if put in. If you can get it spread a layer of the farmer's sons from killing game birds the moth is there it means instant death to sphaggnum moss or cocoa fibre over the or fish, that the city sportsman may find her. If she has been there it destroys the drainage material before filing the pot with the better sport when he chooses to go forth equipped for slaughter. The land owner may protest or forbid tresowner may protest or forbid tresowner has little eccent in the latter from being washed down and filling the crevices, thus interferowner has little eccent in the latter ing with the free escape of water. When this passing, but little account is taken part of July, and the borer begins its work is done there is no danger from overwater-of any efforts of his to protect that about Aug. 1, and the vines begin to wilt ing. The soil about the roots of the plant about Aug. 1, and the vines begin to wilt ing. which is on his own premises. And there and turn yellow about the first of August, will retain only such an amount of moisture tect the game against those who make a business of killing it for sale that it is growing difficult for any to obtain it in the marbut they are sometimes earlier. When they as the plant needs. D) not water daily, but any one of the poisonous or explosive character of this compound or the danger of inhaling the fumes or carrying fire near it, do like good light and plenty of it. Keep but better a few unnecessary words than the trouble that might result if these pre- if you use them in corners and away from cantions were neglected

We have known gardeners to give up growing squashes because of these squash orers, or because of the abundance of the large squash bug, yet the latter is easily disposed of by spraying with the Bordeaux to succeed in your own undertaking. It mixture, a single spraying being usually They live by sucking the sap and do not

Causes of Crop Failures. from active work in the field, it may be well to look back over the busy months just past tive weapons to employ against this pest is and draw some lessons from experience. firtree oil scapsuds. Wash the entire plant, This should be not only a pleasure, but a rubbing the leaves and stalk quite foreibly duty, and all the more a duty if results to dislodge and remove the scale, which have been such that there is little or no attaches itself firmly to the plant. pleasure in such a retrospect. It may be that some of the crops have failed, and it ure is the Kentla. It is very robust and should be the work of the more quiet stands more hard usage than any other months of winter to ascertain the exact causes of these failures, and take all possi-

ble measures to prevent their recurrence. garding this important work. Such visits been the effect of one or more causes. Was ence in the cultivation of this class of plant. does not grow upon land that is deficient in the materials upon which wheat plants must feed. There must be a supply of potash and phosphoric acid, and especially one of the best farms in your county, and of nitrogen in an available form—in short,

> is made from such crops. If the crop was poor, in many cases manuring or otherwise enriching the soil and steere, are not interested in the dairy will insure a yield for the coming year, but legislation which the dairymen have so may still contain the elements required by on the other side of the question. some other plant. But richness is not everything, and the farmer may see his minute about this oleomargarine question. It is a live question: there has been a fight various ingredients of plant growth.

Again on a soil which is both rich and mellow the partial failure may have been therefore cheaper in this country. A cross attributable to seed, or the manner of sowing, or both. The importance of good seed as some call those that have so many differ is beyond question, and too little care is doubted quality. There is a great difference n varieties, and in results of seeds of the ties of her mother, and the butter making 'same variety grown in different localities, and as a rule the difference is so great that the best is cheapest at any price likely to be charged. It interested in any particular crop as a specialty, it will pay to experiment with samples of seed from different sources until you are satisfied which is the best for use.

As an illustration of the importance of this, the writer once planted a field of white rice popeora in the mountains of northern Pennsylvania, with seed which had been grown in southern O 10. As a result, it did not marare before frost. We then obtained seed which had been grown for years in our own locality and it became thoroughly ripe in August. Imported Two things, however, are necessary to Scotch seed posatoes prove an entire success in doing this. The first is abso failure in this country, and likewise late cabbage from England and watermelons from Fiorida.

As a rule seed stocks do best when carried outh, and are much more likely to fail it taken for north of the latitude in which they have been grown and acclimated. We know growers of potatoes who are satisfied that it pays them well to sell their own product annually and procure and plant new seed stock from Maine or Prince Edward's Island, even if no change is desired in the variety. Cabbage seeds grown on Paget Sound in Washington have gained a great reputation all over this country, and are very extensively used by thousands of our most critical growers.

The writer knows experienced growers of rutabagas, who depend upon them for seed. So it is well to experiment, with your I. F. H.

The Care of Palms.

It would seem as if nearly every a mateur flower grower must have invested in palms, judging from the frequency with which letters come asking for information as to their culture. It would also seem as if most of these persons must have a good deal of trouble with them, for nine out of every en letters contain complaints about their turning brown at the tips of the leaves and coming uneightly.

This often comes from the change of temperature and other conditions which follow the removal of the plant from the greenhouse, where it has been grown, to the living room. Here the air will lack the moisinre of the greenhouse, and the temperature will often run up to 80° or more by day and fall to 50° at night. The paim dislikes such extreme chauges as these. It also dislikes wondered at that under such conditions is loses its vitality, and takes on a general appearance of sickliness. I would advise baying palms intended for room decoration plants are exposed to fresh air and ordinary temperature. Such plants will have adapted They cannot have the best of each quality themselves to the conditions which prevail in most houses by easy stages by winter. thus avoiding the danger consequent on A handful of tobacco stems placed around abrupt change from greenhouse to sisting

Very frequently the discoveration of the drain off, leaving it in the right condition. Palms do not care for sunshine, but they them near the window most of the time direct light, in room decoration, do not keep them there long at a time, but give them a

chance at the window every few days. If you use jardinieres by sure to put a piece of brick or something like it in the bottom of each jacdiniere before putting the pot in it. This elevates the plant above enough if the vines are well coated with it. the water which is likely to collect there, and does away with the danger of injury to and its roots, which is sure to result from its tion.

standing in water. Scale often attacks the palm. Few other During this season of comparative rest if allowed to remain, soon injures it and not infrequently ruins it. The most effec.

The best variety of palm for general cultplant. Phonix reclinata is also a strong constitutioned variety. Latania borbonia, the " fan palm," is well adapted to amateur As an example, it may be that the field of colture, and so is Areca lutesceus. I would wheat yielded only half a crop, and was not advise the beginner to go outside this therefore without profit. This may have list until he has had considerable experithe soil too poor? A good crop of wheat Then, if successful with them, he will be justified in enlarging his collection —E ben E. Rexford, in N. Y. Tribune.

> The Status of Oleomargarine. before the Wisconsin Dairymen's Asso-

ciation. We are sometimes told that farmers who are large stock growers, men who raise hogs

various ingredients of plant growth.

The mechanical texture of the soil may only in many States of the Union, but in

a single interest? Are we asking for comething which is not justified in the Constitution of the United States? Those are the questions that are asked on the street. in Cougress, in the hotels, everywhere, and honest men want to know how to answer

Now, why do we want this tax? I will tell you why. Because oleomargarine, which is colored in imitation of yellow butter, is a counterfeit which the average purchaser cannot detect, and it is place upon the tables of the common people and consumed by men and women who ask for butter and think they are getting it, and we want to put a tax upon the article so high that they cannot place it upon the markets of this country in im itation of butter.

We do not say that o leomargarine should not be manufactured or sold, we do not say it is a thing which should not be placed upon the markets of this country, but we do say that if its sale is allowed, it should be sold under its own name and color, to protect the man and the woman who buy, and the honest producers who produce honestly the butter product. Governor Hoard and I were in Washing

ton a short time ago, and in discuss a prominent member of Congress, he said to us, "Why, you fellows are inconsistent. You say that they should not color oleo margarine, but you color your butter; you say to the oleomargarine manufacturer that it is a fraud to color butterine, but you do the same thing."

I replied to this that putter is not colored in imitation of any more valuable product, nobody is deceived by it; but oleomargarine costs ten cents a pound and they color it like butter and sell it at 22 cents a pound because it is in imitation of and made to look like butter There is no harm in soloring anything in nature if it is not colored in such a way as to conceal inferiority and put it in such a shape that it shall be sold for what it it is not.

They say that we have no constitutional right to tax colored oleo out of existence. We say that we have a constitutional right, and in support of that we quote the deci lon of Calet Justice Marshall, one of the famous justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, than whom no greater man ever lived and occupied a seas upon that bench, and he said that the right of Congress to tax involves the right of Con gress to destroy a business with taxation which they deem is prejudicial to the public

All the farming interests of this State and of the nation should stand together with the dairyman uoon this question. We are asking for something which is absolutely right We do not say to Congress that we a dozen, and \$2 to \$250 a case for Florida. want this legislation simply for the purpose of making money, but we do say to Congress. and we say it boidly, that when we have developed this industry, when we have per ton. Cauliflowe. Florida \$3 to \$4 obtained our foreign trade in butter and a basket. Sprouts 5 to 15 cents a quart our foreign trade in cheese, when we have such enormous capital involved in it, we are willing to meet any honest competition, but we are not willing to meet the dishonest com petition of a fraudulent counterfeit which 50 to 75 cents a dezm. Spinach 75; cents to comes in direct conflict with the results of \$1.25 a barrel. Fiorida egg plants \$1 50 to our labor and with the profits of our cap \$3 a box, peppers 75 cents to \$1.25 a carrier.

through a law that eleomargarine must not beans prime \$3 to \$3 25 a crate, and fair to be colored in imitation of yellow butter and d, and for five years, in connection with the Dairy Association and backed by all the interests of the State which are informed bers \$1.50 to \$1.75 a dozen for choice, 75 upon this question, we have endeavored to cents to \$1.25 for No. 2. Radishes \$1.50 to enforce that law. I arrested seven men last \$2,50 per hundred. Asparagus \$6 a dozen, week for selling eleomargarine colored in and rhubarb 40 to 75 cents. Mushrooms 20 violation of that law.

The great bulk of the oleo consumed in other city of the State, and let me tell you to \$2. Cranberries in fair demand, Cape buys it for exactly what it is, he is not de- fair \$7 50 to \$8 50, Jersey prime \$7.25 to ceived at all. He sells it to whom? To the \$7.50, crates \$2 to \$2.50. Catawba grape. keeper of the restaurant, of the cheap 8 to 12 cents a basket, and 75 cents to \$1.25 boarding house or of the cheap hotel, who a case. Florida strawbarries plenty at 25 knows what he is buying. These men take to 35 cents a quart. that butterine and put it upon their tables as butter, and when their guests call for butter they get the butterine.

Sheep Raising and Locality.

Whether or not this year's prices for wool and mutton will stimulate sheep rais- to rest and recuperate for the coming ing, it may be assumed that there will be spring, and to read the papers, which are so plenty who will enter the business for the first time, and many more who will cling to it in spite of some unfavorable experiences. discouraged first, and receive the greatest and see the long string of cows tied up in a difficulty is due to the ignorance of conditions and surroundings. Not every man is boarded up closely and the stock just as suited to raising sheep any more than every locality is adepted to the business. It requires the right sort of man in the right place to make any business successful, sheep raising offers no exception. A great deal more depends manure, all ready to replenish purse or upon the location than many people pork barrel. All the surroundings seemed imagine. I have raised sheep in tvarious to me much more like summer conditions emies are likely to be found on it. This, parts of the United States, five different than any hardening up process of leaving States, in fact, and while in some I have them on the les side of the fence to toughen made fair successes, I failed absolutely in others. At the very outset much depends arrive any day. If the blizzards do arrive upon the breed. It is folly to select the they will not harm that man's stock. same breed for a Western range, where the sheep have to rustle for a good deal of their keep your stock comfortable and will it food, that you would naturally choose for help to keep you in better spirits when you an Eastern farm, where good grass and waken in a night like the last and think of clover are abundant. A breed that is suited your cows and realize that they are as com for the South will hardly answer in the North except in special cases. The care and treatment of sheep in the South are very different from those required in the North. Our Southern shepherds would suffer severe loss if they attempted to pursue their methods of sheep caring and raising in the Northern tier of States.

Locality also must to a certain extent decide the kind of food that the sheep are to local to the state of the food must. North. Our Southern shepherds would

be fed on, and the nature of the food must prove a deciding factor in the selection of food. In the past many important full-blooded sheep found little favor in this country because of the changed conditions the sheep experienced in coming to this country. Very often sheep transferred to a country. Very often sheep transferred to a misery when I happened to see your s different country and climate will lose many ment of 'Hood Farm Calf Scour Cure.' of their good characteristics simply thought there was never a better chance to ter through the difference in the food and its merit. It pulled the calf out all richt climate. Consequently in making selections of breeds it is quite necessary that the food and location should be considered. By adapting sheep to the considered. By adapting sheep to the location a long step in advance is obtained. Some breeds are adapted to the different localities so they may be called universally localities. good sheep. The American Merino blood per cent."
is particularly adapted to different parts of With suc If he wants cows of greater milking be at fault. A soil continually cropped for capacity let him try the floistein or the a series of years will not remain in a fertile going to ask that butterine, colored imita-

Calf Scours Cured

Record of Hood Farm Calf House Dec. 1900, and Jan. 1901, as a result of using Hood Farm Calf Scour Cure and Digestive Powder.

| Ear Tag. Hood Farm Number. | Date taken Sick. | Doses Hood Farm Calf Scour Cure. | Doses Hood Farm Diges- tive Powder. | Date Recovered. | Remark |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--|---|-----------------|-------------|
| A. 94. | Dec. 3rd. | 10 | 11 | Dec. 6th. | White San |
| A. 93. | Dec. 4th | 12 | 12 | Dec. 9th. | White Some |
| A. 95. | Dec. 4th. | 9 | 8 | Dec. 7th. | Scours |
| A. 96. | Dec. 5th. | 18 | 21 | Dec. 12th. | White Segur |
| A. 97. | Dec. 5th. | 12 | 12 | Dec. 8th. | Scour- |
| A. 89. | Dec. 5th. | 4 | 5 | Dec. 6th. | White Soul |
| A. 92. | Dec. 5th. | 15 | 15 | Dec. 10th. | White Saute |
| A. 101.* | Dec. 13th. | 2 | 4 | Dec. 14th. | White see |
| A. 99. | Dec. 17th. | 2 | 3 | Dec. 18th. | Piooris |
| A. 98. | Dec. 20th. | 2 | 3 | Dec. 21st. | Scoure |
| A. 88. | Dec. 27th. | 6 | 6 | Dec. 30th. | Sealita |
| A. 101, | Jan. 1st. | 20 | 27 | Jan. 10th. | White Some |
| A. 103. | Jan. 10th. | 19 | 21 | Jan. 17th. | White Some |
| A. 99. | Jan. 15th. | 3 | 6 | Jan. 17th. | White Score |
| B. 3. | Jan. 15th. | 6 | 9 | Jan. 18th. | Seong. |
| B. 2. | Jan. 15th. | 3 | 6 | Jan. 17th. | Scoura |
| B. 4. | Jan. 15th. | 8 | 12 | Jan. 19th. | Scour |
| B. 6. | Jan. 19th. | 12 | 15 | Jan. 23rd. | Seour |
| B. 5. | Jan. 4th. | 4 | 6 | Jan, 24th. | Scours |

Started while with the cow. Taken away 8 hours after being born. Calves usually taken from a 12 hours after birth. This record covers every case of calf scours at Hood Farm during these is In the last ten months we have saved more than 75 per cent. of the calves ours, while, before using these remedies we lost more than 75 per cent

Hood Farm Calf Scour Treatment.

Hood Farm Digestive Powder. Hood Farm Calf Scour Cure. A liquid preparation, cures scours, diar-rhœa, cleans out and disinfects the stomach and bowels and has a soothing, tonic effect. A pepsin preparation to be given in nection with Hood Farm Calf Scour c Creates an appetite, aids digestion keeps the calf from shrinking. Cures the most severe cases. Both Remedies put up in two sizes, \$1.00 and \$2.50 each. Prepaid to any railroad express point in the U. S., \$1.25 and \$2.75. Large sizes contain four times the dollar sizes.

One large package of each Remedy will be sent, prepaid, to any railroad express point in the United States on receipt of \$5 by

C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

New York Markets.

The vagetable market is quiet with native otatoes dull at \$1.25 to \$1 62 a harrel for Jarsey and \$1.50 to \$1.87 for others Bermuda new, prime \$4.50 to \$5. No. 2.23 to \$3 50 and Havana \$3 to \$4. Sweets quiet a \$2 to \$2.75 for Vineland and \$1.75 to \$2.25 for other Jersey. Native opions in small supply, white at \$3 50 to \$5.50 a barrel, yel low or red \$2 25 to \$3, with Havana and Bermuda \$2.25 to \$2.50 a crate. Beets in demand, old at 75 cents a barrel, new 67 cents to \$1 a crate, and \$2 50 to \$5 per 100 bunches. Carrots, old 60 cents to \$1 a barrel and new 50 cents to \$1 per 100 bunches. Parenips 75 cents to \$1 a barrel. Russia turnips 70 cents to \$1. Celery 15 to 75 cents Squash \$1.25 to \$1.50 a barrel for Hubbard and \$1 to \$1.25 for Marrow-Cabbages \$3 to \$4 per 100, or \$12 to \$15

New Orleans chicory \$4 to \$6 a barrel scarole \$3 to \$5, romaine \$3 to \$4. Kele 65 to 85 cents. Lettuce \$3 to \$4 50, or \$1 50 to \$2 for bushel baskets. Hothouse choice Green peas \$1 to \$3 a backet for Fiorida and Here in Wisconsin, in 1895, we said \$1.50 to \$2 a basket for California. String good \$1.50 to \$2.75. Fiorida tomat ses \$1.50 to \$3.50 a carrier, and Havana \$1 to \$2, with hothouse 20 to 35 cents a pound. Cooumto 40 cents a pound.

Apples in good demand \$3 to \$5 for city of Oshkosh, to \$2.75. Greenings fancy \$2.50 to \$3, good

Maine Farm Notes.

We have a surplus of snow, drifted over the tops of the fences, with roads hardly passable, mails delayed and work sadly interfered with. It is, however, a good time often neglected from stress of work.

I am glad to see an increased interest in the care of dairy stock. It looks good to go The former are usually the ones who get into a barn, as I did, only a day or two age, amount of drawbacks. A good deal of their warm stable, all chewing the cud of contentment, with the front of the tieup smooth as in Jane, with the silo before them three-quarters full. It looked as though there was no immediate danger of a famine in that man's family.

The pigs were snocz ng on a pile of horse themselves for coming blizzards that may Do not be worried, my young friend, but

fortable as yourself.

Mt. Verbon Me.

Calf Scour Cure.

satisfactory results for the use of ' Hood Farm

" Worcester, Mass., Peb. 2, 1891." Mr. Hood's manager at Lowell, Mass., writes:
'Until we used at Mr. Hood's farm the Hood









A Clever Rig

Attracts considerable attention, especia everything is in keeping. A harness, a whip, driver, and all must be quite like grooming and attention shown to the A horse to be lively, well and attra must be properly fed. Glosserine will no his skin and produce soft, silky hairfectly harmless. Article of unquestion ble value. Found in the best stables. Proted matter if you want it. Price \$2. delivered. W. R. FARMS CO., BOSTON, MASS

General Distributors.



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Fay Large list of Grape Vines and Sm Large list of Grape Vines and Small Fruit Plants. Catalogue free.

MAPLE FARM DUCK YARDS. Mammeth Pokin Ducks stand unrivaled for Siss and Symmetry. 2500 Birds relected with care for breeding purposes. Eggs in season. My book

COWS. Mari bogs a

PADD THE ENGINEER OF THE ENGIN

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Cattle

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class :

\$150@ 84 \$4

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At My

Near week, Englar weeke 4.70 p lambs. H. N.

Hain Thomp Harris Foye, 7

MARKETS

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Week ending Feb. 20, 1901. Amount of Stock at Market.

Shotes
- and Fat
Cattle. Sheep. Suckers Hogs Veals week, 4290 9781 67 15 829 159 7 week, 2486 3676 50 27,66; 84;

Values on Northern Cattle, etc. Per hundred pounds on total weight o slow and meat, extra, \$6@6.25; first \$5.50@5.75; second quality, \$5.00@5.25; dity, \$4.00@4.75; a few choice single \$0.0 a7.25; some of the poorest, bulls. 0.23.75. Western steers 4% @64c. and Young Ualves.—Fair quality, \$20@ 28, \$40@48; fancy milch cows, \$50@65; and dry, \$12@25.

Toin young cattle for farmers: year-20; two-year-olds, \$14@30; three-year-

3id. \$22.40.
8heco.—Per pound, live weight, 2½ @3c;extra,
\$14.0 d; sheep and lambs per head, in lots,
\$3.50.2 t.75; lambs, \$4.25 75.

#at Hogs.—Per pound, 5% @5%c, live weight;
wholesale.....; retail, \$1.50.25.60;
sountry dressed hogs, 6% 26%c. Vesl Calves.—31/2@67/8 c P fb.
Hides. — Brigaton, 61/4 271/4 c P fb; country

Pelis-65c.

Cattle. Sheep. Hogs. Veals. Horses Libby Bros. sold at \$35@48. Watertown 2097 9670 2749 754 290 mylehton... 2.93 111 12,280 793 120

| tle. Sheep. | Ca | Sheep. | Cattle. |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| | M G Fland | 0. | Main |
| am 21 | W A Farn | | At Brigh |
| 12 | F Ricker | 25 | |
| 1 10 | FS Atwoo | 20 | Libby Bros |
| ighton | | | Thompson & |
| 9 8 | J S Henry | 28 | Hanson |
| | ** | n 20 | M D Holt & So |
| husetts. | | | Harris & Fel |
| 10 10 | J S Henry | 12 10 | lows |
| | W A Bard | 5 | H M Lowe |
| | O H Forbu | 8 | E R Foye |
| | N F Denn | 0 | A W Stanley |
| 10 | J B Shaw | 15 | & Lougee |
| righton | | 10 | Wardwell |
| 37 | J & Henry | 13 | Melnure |
| e 43 | H A Gilmo | 12 | W A Gleason |
| 80 | Scattering | 1 | Cobb & Tracy |
| | H E Eame | 11 6 | W Wormwe |
| 17 | C D Lewis | | |
| 7 | D A Walke | shire. | New Hamp |
| 28 | J P Day | | At Brigh |
| 19 | W Mi Is | 11 | A C Foss |
| 2 | Sturtevant | 22 11 | W Gordon |
| 2 | Haley | W. M. 001 | UN EDM |
| tern | | 11 104 | I Shaw |
| ghten. 374 | Swift & Co | 18 | L Cotton |
| 3/4 | Morris Bee | | F Jones & Co |
| 1139 | Co | 12: | lourser & San- |
| | | 42 3 | born |
| 40 | A Davis | | At Watert |
| | Sturtevant | 33 30 | reck & wood |
| 80 | Haiey | 73 25 | V F Wallace |
| 96 | 8 8 Learned | 20 | |
| a & Wool | AIN & D | t. | Vermon |
| | Co. | | At Waterto |
| | NEDM& | | arr & |
| 5460 | Co | 10 | Williamson |
| ertown. | | 25 100 | red Savage |
| | W W Braue | 1 | N Jenne |
| 419 3185 | Co | | H Woodward |
| 630 | G A Sawyer | 15 | Quinlan |
| 200 | J Goula | k Wool | LABDMA |
| 1077 | J A Hatha- | 0 | Co |
| 1077 | way | 9 | T Molloy |
| | | 10 | r Hall |

There has been a beavy exporting week in th live stock past iess. dix steamers took on live stock freight, watch was in the aggregate 868 cattle, 3185 sheep and 94 horses. The English market use advanced % s, d. w. on best State cattle at Liverpoot and London, with sales at

J. Goul 1, 1000 sheep by W. W. Brauer & Co.

Merce Business.

The outlook is very favorable for the sale of ome settled going will give a boom to the market. There is now a good demand for the better class of horses at firm prices. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable a supply of Western and Eastern horses found sale. Big horses at a range of \$150 @ \$25, of 1200 @ 1700 lbs; 2 pairs workers a: \$4.0 @ 150; nearby horses at \$3(@100. At Weich & Hall Co.'s had in 8 cariuans, weighing from 1000@ 800 lbs, at \$75@325. At Wednesday's alcan sold 75 hear of Western and hearby. At A. W. Davis' Northampton-street sale stable a good display of speed, coach, family and saddle horses at \$500 down to \$75. At Myer, Abrams & Co., International Horse Richanga, 4 carloads on sale, with fair demand for 14 0@1500 ib courks at \$100@175; draft at \$175 @ :25. Buyers have an eye to good stock. At Moses Coleman & Sons quite a fair week's sale at \$2f @ 307.50.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1901. With better weather the supply of cattle was somewhat increased, and the market for beef changed hands in the shape of steers, buils and tows at 21/2 @ 43, oxen at 43/4 @ 51/2 3. O. H. Porbush sold 8 cows, of 2880 ibs, at \$8.85; 2 cows. of 910 los each, at \$2,314c; 4 cums, 77C@920 lbs, at \$2.50@2 65 per .wt. W. F. Wallace .oin 2 buls, or 1740 lbs, at 4c, 3 bulls at 34c; 5 cows, 96(@1040 lbs, at 35, 3 bulls at \$2 90 per cwt J. a. Hathsway sold 25 steers, av. 1500 3; 28, of 1480 lbr. at 5% c; 20, of 1475 lbs, at 5% c; 20, of 1450 lbs, at 51/20, 10, of 1437 Milch Cows.

More on the market, but not a large supply. Sales mostly at \$25@55 per head.

Fat Hogs. Market firmer West, at 5% @5% ', l. w. Local

bogs at #3/8 @6% c, d. w. Sheep Houses.

which 3185 head went for export to
The market on Western flocks is
and a stade lower, and cost here \$2.80@ Near to 10,000 head have arrived during the Weeker and a shade lower, and cost here \$2 80@ The bulk of supply was from the West. tine sold sheep at 33. W. F. Wallace, 20 sb ep at 314 c.

Veal Calves. erable activity and steady prices paid; 7c, was paid where the quality permitted. H. N. 12 calves, of 1420 lbs., at 6% c. W.

1400, 80 calves 7170 lbs, at 83. N. H. Woodward, 8 calves, at 6c. Live Poultry. 21/4 tens at 10c. per lb for mixed lots by the

Droyes of Veal Calves. A. Berry, 30; Libby Bros., 50 en & Harris, 40; M. D. Holt & S.n. 30;

A. W. Stanley, 15; Chapman & Lougee Rolld c lored buil. Dropped Jan. 29, 1900. Sire, Pedro Signal Landseer, sire of 1 in 14 ib, 19st. half brother to Eurotissama, 945 los. 9 oz. butt-r in one yeer. Dum, K. ff. e's Winnie, 16 ibs. 3½ oz. from 335 ibs. 6 cz. milk. Gave in one yeer 10 485 ibs. 5 cz. milk testing 641 ibs. 9 oz. butter. For price, address MOOD FARM. Jerseys Lowell, Mass.

20; U.bb & Trace, 14; W. F. Wormwell, 9.

New Hampshire—A. O. Poss, 4; W. Gordon.
26: T. Sh.y, 23; F. S. Cotton, 17; A. F. Jones & clover mixed, 7 ton. 14 00@15 00

10., 48; Courser & Sanborn, 9; G. S. Peavey, 16; Breck & Wood, 40; W. F. Wallace, 175.

V. Wormont—Carr & Williamson, 15; Fred Savage, 55; H. N. Jenne, 12; M. H. Woodward, 18; J. Q tinhan, 21; J. T. Molloy, 9; O. F. Hell, 19; M. G. Flanders, 70; W. A. Farnham, 66; F. Ricker, 51; F. S. Atwood, 30; J. S. Henry, 48.

Massachusette—J. S. Henry, 48.

Massachusette—J. S. Henry, 96; W. A. Bardwell, 13; W. F. Denneu, 7; H. A. Gilmore, 37; Seattering, 125; O. D. Lewis, 10; D. A. Walker, 16; J. P. Day, 8; W. Mills, 29.

Erighten, Taceday and Weduceday.

Tueeday—The market well provided with beef catile, and there still continues.

Tueeday—The market well provided with beef catile, and there still continues.

Mental Mental Carlos (14, 00.00 10 00 1

Tuesday—The market well provided with beef eatile, and there still continues to be a fair demand for the various grades on sale. Dealers from this State worked off without much diffi-culty what was off red at about steady prices. outry what was our red at about steady prices.

Prices are higher and by another week lower rates are expected. A. C. Foss sold 8 beef cows. av 1000 lbs, at 82. J. P. Day sold 28 cattle, of 600@360 lbs, at \$7@2.60, a slim lot. W. Gordon, 9 b st cows, of 900 lbs, at 3s; 9 do., of 750 lbs, at 2s. Wardwell & McIntire sold 2 oxen, of 3350 lbs, at 51/2 c. of 2470 lbs, as 41/4 c. Louges & Onapman 3 steers, of 1100 ibs, at 446; 3 cows, of 950 ibs, at 8c; 6 at 246.

Milch Cows. Arrivals larger than last week, but not up to the usual average run, and it is hardly expected qecessity requires, but firm prices at present not expected. F. W. Wormwell, 6 cows, \$30@40.

> Veni Calves Priors remain as last week. A certain number are righted every week, and all the butchers want a-few, therefore the light supply is taken at strady rates Louces & Chapman. 21 calves, 135 lbs. at 61/20. F. W. Wormwell, 9 calves, 120 ine. at 6% c. Thompson & Hanson, 40 calver 120 ibs, 5% c.

| Boston | Produce | Market. |
|--------|---------|---------|
| | | |

Poultry. Fresh Killed. Northern and Eastern— Spring ducks Green geese...
Chickens, choice roasting, spring....
Chickens, fair to good
Fowls, extra choice...
Pigeons, tame & doz...

Live Poultry.

| el. | Spring Chickens & fb | 729 |
|-----|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Butter. | |
| 30 | Note.—Assorted sizes quoted below 20, 30, 50 lb. tubs only. | w include |
| 5 | Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes Northern N. Y., assorted sizes | 24 8 |
| | Northern N. Y., large tubs | 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 @ |
| | Western, large ash tubs Creamery, northern firsts | 23 a 23 1/2 22 a 22 21 a 22 |
| - | Creamery, western firsts Creamery, seconds Creamery, eastern | 19ā20 20ā22 |
| e | Dairy, Vt. extra | 20 421 19 ā 20 |
| | Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts | 17 318 |
| 4 | Dairy N. Y. and Vt. seconds | 18@17 |
| 0 | West. imitation creamery, small tube extra | 15@ |
| - 1 | West imitation cr'y, large tubs firsts | 143 |

market use advanced % 3, d. w. on best State eattle at Liverpool and London, with sales at 11½2 13½c, and tops at 13½3 d. w., with active demand.

Shipments and destinations: On steamer Botemian for Liverpool, 608 cattle by Swift & Co., 102 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 30 horses ty 8 show; on steamer Botemian for Liverpool, 608 cattle by Swift & Co., 22 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 30 horses ty 8 show; on steamer barrowmore for London, 237 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 241 do. by Swift & Co., 63 horses by B. Heyren, 1 do. by Castle and 431 sheep ty W. W. Brauer & Common to good 196,21 Common to good 196,

419 cattle and 431 sheep ty w. w. Brauer & Co.; on steamer Bylvania for Liverpool, 375 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 885 do. by J. A. Hathaway, 1004 sheep by w. w. Brauer & Co.; on steamer Bylvania for Liverpool, 375 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 885 do. by J. A. Hathaway, 1004 sheep by w. w. Brauer & Co.; on steamer Bylvania for Liverpool, 375 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 885 do. by J. A. Hathaway, 1004 sheep by w. w. Brauer & Co.; on steamer Bylvania for Liverpool, 375 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 375 do. by J. A. Hathaway, 1004 sheep by w. w. Brauer & Co.; on steamer Bylvania for Seconds & B. See cheese, extra, & See cheese, extra, & B. See cheese, extra, & See cheese, extra, & B. See cheese, extra, & B. See cheese, extra, & B. See cheese, extra, & See cheese, ext 375 do. by J. A. Hathaway, 1004 sheep by W. W. Brauer & Uo.; on steamer Saction for Liverpool, 202 other by Morris Beef Company, 101 do. by 8w. it & Co., 197 do. by J. A. Hathaway, 100 do. J. God I. 1000 sheep by W. W. Brauer & Uo.; on 100 sheep by W. W. Stern, fair to good 100s 10½.

| Nearby and Cape fancy, \$\vec{y}\$ doz | 20@23 18@ 16@17 17@ 18@ 3½@165 16@ |
|--|--|
| Potatoes | |
| York State, round wht bu York State, long wht. bu Hebron, extra Aroostook Green Mountain, \$\Psi\$ bu Sweet, Jersey, extra, \$\Psi\$ bb1 Norfolk. | 50@65 50@ 60@ 60@63 00@1 50 |

| Green vegetables. |
|-----------------------------------|
| Beets, P bush 40@50 |
| Reets, new, & bunch |
| Cabbage |
| Carrots & bush 40(0,00 |
| Lettings & box 1000 |
| Cucumbers, P crate 1 00@1 50 |
| Cucumbers, hothouse, each 20@25 |
| Onions, native P bb3 00 23 25 |
| Bermuda, p crate 2 65@ |
| Parsley, P bu |
| Radisbes. & doz 50@ |
| |
| String beans— |
| Native green, P case |
| Squash, new, marrow, & bbicr1 50@ |
| Hubbard, P ton |
| |
| |
| Turnips, yellow, & bbl 80@90 |

| L | Hubbard, P ton |
|---|--|
| r | Spinach, Southern |
| 1 | Turnips, flat, box |
| 1 | Turnips, nat, 4 box |
| | Turnips, pellow, & bbl 802,90 |
| | Tomatoes, hothouse, b ib |
| • | " Southern. D crate 100@2 50 |
|) | |
| | Domestic Green Fruit. |
| , | Apples, * bbl Northern Spy 2 00@3 00 " Ba dwin 2 25@3 00 |
| | Apples, Ba dwin 2 25@3 00 |
| ٠ | Ba GWIH 2 25 20 75 |
|) | " Greening 2 25@2 75 |
| , | 14 14 King 2 DUWS UU |
| • | |
| r | Companying Cons Cod bbl BUU WO UU |
| | Oranges. rla , box 2 50@3 25 |
| | Oranges. Fla . DOX |
| | Hides and Pelts. |
| | |

buff, in west.... salted P fb. Calfskins, 5 to 12 fbs each... Choice Canadian P bu

porated, fancy to extra fancy..... Grass Seeds. Timothy, P bu, Western... Northern... Beans.

Pea marrow, choice, H. P...... Pea screened Pea, seconds
Pea al small white
Pea foreign
Mediums, choice hand picked... Hay and Straw.

Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with the market quoted at \$2 40@4 50 P bbl.

Oat Meal.—Quoted steady, \$3 60@3 75 \$\text{p} bbl for rolled, and \$4 00@4 15 for cut and ground. Rye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$8 15@ 8 60 9 bbl.

Corn.—Demand is quiet with market higher. No 2 yellow, spot. 48½c. Steamer yellow, new, 48½c. No. 3 yellow, 48½c. Oats.—Quiet but steady. Clipped, tancy, spot, 36: No. 3 clipped, white, 34¹/₄c. No. 3 clipped, white, 35³/₄@3⁴/₆c. Heavier grades, spot, 3⁴/₄@3⁴/₄c. Clipped, to ship, white, 86c.

Milifeed.—The market is steady for all kinds. Middlings sacked. \$18 80@19 50. Bran, spring, \$17 40@17 65. Bran, winter, \$18 00@18 25. Red Dog, \$5 00. Mixed feed, \$18 50@19 50. Cottonseed meal to ship, \$25 25. Malt.—The market is steady with trade ruling

State grades, 6-rowed, 65,270d. State, 2 rowed, 60@65c. Western grades, 65@70c. Barley—Quiet demand, with prices higher at 50@76c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 42@57c for No. 2 2-rowed State. Feed barley, 44@48c.

The Wool Market.

Unwashed fleece, file, Michigan ... 16@17
... " " " Ohlo... 18@19
... " " 4-blood " ... 23@24
... " 5-blood " ... 23@2
Fine delaine, Ohlo... 29@30
... Michigan ... 29@30
Washed fleece ... 23½@30

Bye.-Quiet, \$3 05@3 60 P bbl.

Use of Poultry Manues -P. C. B., Mid flear to now Mass : Watle we have advocated the mixing of the manure from the poultry bouses with the other manures in a compost heap that its nitrogen might add to the strength of the wrole as it heats up or fermented there, we more compact, particularly if the loam were used instead of sand. It would be valuable upon such or other fodder crops, excepting the clovers, and on cabbages, spinash, lettuce, kale or dan crops as require much nitrogen, as grass delions. In moderate amounts would he'p corn, the surface it would be soon dissolved or disin tregated by rains and frost. Soil that had been thus treated should grow heavy crops, but in a it out and handling it. few years might need to have a ferrilizer ecn taining some potash, and possibly some pho-phoric acid, unless cut bone formed a consider able part of the food. Do not bury it in the bill or drill, and do not use it too freely, as it might burn the roots. Put on the surface, but not in direct contact with growing plants.

Farmers who try to keep an account of the cost of their crops often charge the crop with barnyard manure made on the farm at the same price manure would cost if bought at a stable, and then add cost of men and teams in drawing.

There were all kinds of pedigrees tied up in him.

CHEAP WAY OF GETTING FEBTILITY. started with crimson clover, but later on he seed together, sowing among the corn in the summer and plowly gunder in the fall. Of three strips sown, one with buckwheat, one with crimson clover and one with the clover and tur-nip together, the latter gave so much the best result that the difference was noticeable in the next crop at quite a distance. It brought up poor soil to wonderful fertility.

CHEAP FLOOBING. We will give a method of making a floor for henbouse or other places where heavy animals are not to travel or teams to be driven over it that is nearly as good and durable as a sement around the hous , in places where it will not be much driven over. Lay a foundation four to six inches deep with small stenes or the cinders from the coal ashes, making as nearly a level surface as possible. Then with the regular coal sleve get the coal ashes and add a bushel of fresh staked lime to each four bushels of the ashes. Mix well and let it stand a few days, then add a gal on of sair, and moisten to a thin mortar so that when put on it will settle down into the stones. Spread two or three inches thick, and in a few days give another costing The more coatings and thicker it is the longer it will last. If it is broken by accident it can be mended in the same way. It will be ratproof and waterproof; and if the upper surface of oat is smooth it can be kept clean, and absorbs no fith or odors.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES. The increased number of students that have been reported at most of the agricultural col-leges is not so much an indication of a more pros-perous condition of the farmers, enabling them to send their sons to the college, as it is of the fact that they are better recognizing the value of the practical knowledge that they can there obtain of the best methods of handling all or some of the various branches of agriculture and say?"

That feller wants bim—be's apxious to pay: Now what shall I say to him—what shall say?" some of the various branches of agriculture and horticulture. And it is in part due to the managers of those same colleges having lately paid more attention to teaching in these specia branches. It may not be that they have been a few or the same blasted its way to him—what shall say?"

How what shall I say to him—what shall say? "Then the sucker he tore and he swore, and says he:

"Go tell him the same blasted its way told may be a say to him—what shall say?"

Then the sucker he tore and he swore, and says he:

"Go tell him the same blasted its way told may be a say." branches. It may not be that they have in any way lessened their requirements in other studies, but they have begun to understand that those who have chosen the agricultural college instead of the many which are not classed under that name, have done so because they wanted or were desired by those who sent them there, to earn that which will fit them for a farmer's life rather than for a professional life. And those which are the most prosperous today are those

which first learned this lesson and profited by it PREPARE TO GROW FODDER CROPS. Present indications are that the grass crop is ikely to be light next season through nearly all ground bare of snow most of the winter, has so injured the grass roots that we cannot expect them to put out a vigorous growth. To remedy furnish feed for the summer when the pastures are poor, and that may be cured for winter fod der. Outs can be cut even before they head out to feed green, but to make hay they are best when the grain is well grown but in the milk. It is well to sow enough that it may be used both ways and even to make more than one sowing. Ones and Canada peas are even better than case alone. Millet and Hungarian grass can be sown later, and are about equally good wbother fed green or as hay. There are many other new grope that have been introduced lately, but we

rapidly in the warmer weather, and especially in the damp. They are also jagreed, that the law against spraying apple trees when in bloom, to kill the larva of the codling moth, though enacted as a protection to the beekeepers, is really an advantage to the orchardist. In Miagara and Ontario counties, New York, many experiments have shown that when blossoms were sprayed with Paris green strong enough to kill the codling worms, the blossoms failed to set any truit, and usually fell off much sconer than those not sprayed. This was seen where one-half the not sprayed. This was seen where one-half the tree was sprayed in bloom; and the other iwas

DICKERER JID.

bat Dickerer Jim-Shenanigan Jim, I never see'd hose jockey equal to him He'd take all the changes-and Jim wouldn't

nore or less valuable, because of the food given range, and bedding used than that they would buy, and still less do they consider that if their manure, as the could touch you all right for a sale or a still less do they consider that if their manure, as

Agriculture one of the speakers give his ex-perience in improving a run down farm. He Till the chap forked his money just simply on

added the cow horn turnip to it, sowing a half Aud he went back to town with a big double peck of crimson clover and a pound of the turnip cross In the shape of a whoofity plug of a hose,

Jim-Jim. Shenanigan Jim. Didn't you—tidn't you soak it to him!

That faller was pruged to the very last limb. Now Dickerer Jim-Shenanigan Jim-Was down in the city. His eyesight was dim; to be couldn't keep lookout, and first thing be

He recognized Jim- Jim hadn't seen him-Till the feller grabbed holt; then the chance

For avoidin' a scrimmag , for seldom is seen A chap that's so mad that his face is pea green, But his tongue wasn't ready as quick as his

Now Jim couldn'; see, yet his tongue was all And away he went, lickityy whizzle! Talk While the feller was still scoring down in

With his mouth propped apart; oh, he'd plenty But Jim, goin' steady, had leveled away.

And he told that 'ere feller he'd hunted for him -Did Dickerer Jim-Spensnigan Jim.

Have he: " I've been sorry I sold you that hose, And the minute I sold him I knew twas a loss. For the very same day that you took; him away I met with a chap that I figger will pay A clean and cool hundred above what you giv' -I can load that 'ere hors on that chap, sure's you live.

-That's a lie you can never improve on a bit! "

Jim-Jim, Shenanigan Jim, That was a side-windin' answer for him. J:m-Jim. Jest turned and he citm'.

other limb. (Copyright, 1901, by Walter B. Guild.)

WINTER AND SPRING SPRAYING.

It seems to be almost universally claimed now by our best horticulturists that spraying in winter, when the trees are bare, if not more in killing fungous diseases thanks spraying when the toliage has some out, as the spray can be usefunds more than double the strength and is more sure of reaching every part of the bark, thus also reaching the fungus spores which may be berbored there. It can also be used on such as may be on the ground, or in the grass and weeds under the trees. These spores lie there dormanduring the winter months, but start and multiply rapidly in the warmer weather, and especially it be damp. They are also lagreed, that the law

USES OF MUCK.

The value of muck for manure has been much discussed by strong advocates and strong opponents, both parties speaking from experience. This is because the muck or black deposit in swamps, or at the bottom of small ponds, has been and ever will be variable in quality, and partiy because of the manuer in water it was used or the soil on which its was put. A muck may contain much vegetable matter, the result of plants that have grown, and did there. of plants that have grown- and died there, in which case it should be valuable, because of the which case it should be valuable, because of the humus in it and the introgen that results from its dear, as well as for the mechanical effects it will have in lightening up or making porous the heavy and compact soil, or it may have much of the washing from the surface of surrounding higher lands, which may have been well manured to add to the value of the much, or much sand to make it proper. But it is of that which it fall of vegetatic matter that we would speak now, as it is the most valuable would speak now, as it is the most valuable to an architect. Three volumes in the human region with the property in the mich portion of the property in the manured to add to the value of the much, or much sand to make it property. But it is of that which it fall of vegetatic matter that we would speak now, as it is the most valuable the matter how many Doctors and when property used, yet an element of danger. when properly used, yet an element of danger when not treated as it should be. If it has been water soaked most of the season, the [vegetable matter will be but little decayed, and it ; will be so sold in its character when first taken out that its nitrogen might and to the strength of the wrole as it heats up or fermented there, we meant that advose for farmers, and can see that it might not be best adapted to the man with a thousand henr, one cow and no horse. If so si unted that we could get dry sand easily we would mix it with that, or failing that with dry earth, using the sand or earth freely and mixing every time we cleaned out a house. Sit the heap over often as the time can be spared and varies and other places where we had need to the winter and allowed it to lie in the heap until it had occassed it to the enanges of the scolling summer and winter, when meak in the derection will start on it, or grow where it is used freely. We have taken out such mock in the winter and allowed it to lie in the heap until it had occassed it is character when first taken out that no expectation will start on it, or grow where it is used freely. We have taken out such mock in the winter and allowed it to lie in the heap until it had occassed it is to earrow where it is used freely. We have taken out such mock in the winter and allowed it to lie in the heap until it had occassed it is character when first taken out that no expectation will start on it, or grow where it is used freely. We have taken out such mock in the winter and allowed it to lie in the heap until it had occassed it is to earrow where it is used freely. We have taken out that no expectation will start on it, or grow where it is used freely. We have taken out that no expectation will start on it, or grow where it is used freely. beap over often as the time can be spared and preak any lumps noticed. Then we would break any lumps noticed. Then we would always apply it directly to the surface. Never plow it in as it does not contain any vegetable when dry in the fall; late valuable to mix when dry in the fall; late valuable to mix with manure from poultry houses, vaults, and even to mix with fish when we were where we could get the beny or menhaden fith. Some have advised the use of lime to correct the effects of helped in its work by throwing the heap over in summer and perhaps in the late fall sgain. The

BY HOLMAN F. DAY.

He'd talk like a cy slone on any old state

O a man from the city-just did it by lip, At the meeting of the New Jersey Board of Talked the man dumb and silly and giv' him the

Jim—Jiw, As a sample of " trim,"

Right plumb up against him that city chap blew.

The feller allowed he'd been huntin' some, too, But Jim didn't hesitate—slam banged it through!

For he seed'd there warn't stretch in the chap'

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, the Eastern States, and in many other sections.

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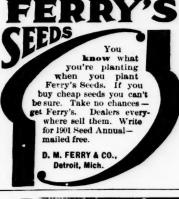
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TWO very large Buffalo robes, never been used, perfect, fine color, elegantly lined, fine for robes or house rug. GEO. C. FLYNT, Monson, Mass. LINCOLN rams, Victoria and Esnex pigs. Senson for catalogue. E. P. OLIVER, Flint, Mich.

100 Belgian bares 'or sale, F. D. HAHNEN-

WANTED—A first-class Dairyman; one who thoroughly understands the handling and bottling of milk, op-rating separators. Baboc K machine and making butter. Wa-es \$50 per month, board and washine... Heply, with references. AVERILL & GREGORY, Syracuse, N. Y. SITUATION WANTED—As Manager or Superintendent, by a single man, who thoroughly understands farming, dulrying, butter making, breeding, feeding, care of scock, pourry bushandry, incubators and brooters, gardening, divers and vectables (outdoors and under glass), bee hushandry, the use of farm machiner and steam power, etc. Adress BOX 100. Hillshore, N. C.

WANTED-Married Man for general farm work Must be strictly sober, and a good miker. Pay, \$50 per month; also house and sarden. O. P. STEVENS. Normansville, Albany Co., N. Y.

TwO farm hands wanted; must be clean, quick milkers and understand ordinary farm work; state age, nationality and wages wanted. GEO. D. SPHAGUE, Granby, Mass. WANTED—Young man to lease the milk business from hav-mow to consumer; no equar or robacco. THE EVANS DAIRY, Telephones 3271 2. Providence, R. I.

WE want a number of farm managers, dairy-men and poultrymen; good wages; must be reliable. THE RUBAL SCIENCE AGENCY, Durbam, N. H.

BES for sale. Two full colonies of Italian Bees in first-class condition in L. Hives, and one new colony just out. Price, \$6, incinding section holders and sections. O. H. PERRY, West Somerville, Mass.

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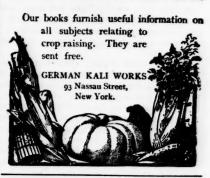
REGISTERED Duros Jersey hogs. J. E.HAYNES CHOICE Jersey Wakefield cabbage plants, wintered in cold frames; none but good, at day plants will be sent or. Price, \$4 per thousand. ALBERT S. WALKER, South Portsmouth, R. I.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX. 88.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To next of kin, and all others interested in the estate of MARIA WILLIS, late of Acton in in said County deceased.

W HEREAS, Her bert B. Fowler the administration of the estate of said decease. Bas presented to said Court for allowance the final account of his administration on said estate which has been allowed and application ras been made for a distribution of the balance in his hands among the next of kin of said deceased. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twelfth day of March A. D. 1901, at nine o clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why distribution should not be made according to said application.

And the petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the san e once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetters Ploughman a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by delivering or mailing postpaid a copy of this citation to all persons interested in the sestate seven days at least before said Court, this eighteenth day offfebruary, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S H JFOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of JAMES
D. MITCHELL, late of Somerville, in said County deceased.

WHEREAS, Helenus S. Mitchell, the executor of the will of said decea ed, has presented for allowance the first and final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased.

ceased:
You are he eby cited to appear at a Probate
You are he eby cited to appear at a Probate
Court to be held at Cambridge, in said Coun on
the twenty-sixth day of February A. D. 1901,
at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause,
if any you have, why the same should not be

If any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said executor is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fou tern days at least before said Court. or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks. In the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN. a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day. at least, before said Court, and by mailing, pospaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate se ven days at least before said Court. Witness. CHARLES J MCINTIRE. Esquire. First Judge of said Court, this thi ty-first day of anuary, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of FRANCIS G SAVAGE, late of Malden in said County deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to S. Mary Savage of Malden in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby sited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge in said county of Middlesex, on the fifth day of March A. D 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. o show cause if any you have, why the same should n.t be granted.

Ard the petitioner is hereby directed to give

granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks in the Marsachusettrs Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court. Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judgesof said Court, this eleventh day of February in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT. To all persons interested in the estate of MARY SPEAKMAN late of Somerville in said County,

To all persons interested in the estate of MARK SPEAKMAN late of Somerville in said County, deceased.

WHERKAS, Alfred] E. Mann, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first and final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the fifth day of March. A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should no be allowed. And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by delive ing a copy thereof to all persons sinterested in the estate fourteen days at least before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court, and by mailing post paid a copy of this citation to all persons interested in the estate seven days at least before said Court, and by mailing post paid a copy of this citation to all persons interested in the estate seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this sixth day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of DAVID McKENZIE, late of Phillipsburg in the State of Montana, deceased, Intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bond, as the law directs All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make navment to

payment to WILLIAM SIMPSON, Administrator. (Address 31 Cambridge Terrace, No. Cambridge, Mass. Feb. 18, 1901.

SCOTOH Collies, all ages. Begistered, trained orceding stock. Testimonials. Five to fi sy dollars. If you mean business, we can "fix you out." MAPLEMONT STOOK FARM, Albany. Vt. BUSINESS 1901

(THE RED BOOK)

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OUR HOMES.

Tre Workbox.

BABY AFGHAN (NEWPORT STITCH). Germantown wool.

Chain 140 stitches. 1st ros-One single crochet in each stitch

of chain. Break off at end of each row. 24 row—Single crochet working into back part of stitch.

3d row-One single, then put wool over stitch of the first row of single erochet; 8 and of row.

the preceding row. Three single (the one above the treble must be taken through the stitch, the other two take up the back stitch). Always 3 stitches between treble; in each row the treble will be 1 stitch back of the treble in the preceding row.
Start with 4 rows of white, (*) 1 row blue,

1 row white, 6 rows blue, 1 row white, 1 row blue, 8 rows white, repeat from (*). Make 5 blue and 7 white stripes. Finish

with shell of white edged with blue. Use 5 double crochet stitches for shell and make picot of blue.

RAINBOW SHAWL (30x66 INCHES).

Three skeins of white, 1 skein each of light pink, light blue and light yellow Fleisher's Sheiland zephyr. Two No. 5 or 6 14-inch knitting needles.
Twelve rows white (plain knitting), 2

rows vellow, 12 rows pink, 2 rows yellow, 6 rows white, 2 rows yellow, 8 rows blue, 2 rows yellow, 6 rows white, 2 rows yellow, 2 rows yellow, 8 rows blue, 2 rows yellow, 32 rows white, 2 rows yellow, 8 rows pink, 2 rows yellow, 32 rows white, 2 rows yellow, 8 rows blue, 2 rows yellow, 32 rows white, 2 rows yellow, 15 rows pink, 2 rows yellow, 6 rows waite, 2 rows yellow, 8 rows bine, 2 rows yellow, 6 rows white, 2 rows yellow, 12 rows pink, 2 rows yellow, 12 rows white. Tie in fringe.

EVA M. NILES.

How to Run a Furnace.

The following directions, addressed to those who take care of their own hot-air furnacer, are given at the end of an article on the subject by T. N. Thompson in Science and Industry (January):

Keep the furnace clean outside and inside. It is part of the house. Do not it is projected in the air. In the exercise he ashes accumulate in the ash pit, or the grates will soon burn out. Fire lightly and often if you can, and

you will not use so much coal. If you must | air bath. fire thick, pile it up first on one side, then on the other. This will give you fire on top all the time; otherwise the fire will be alternately dead and alive on top, and the heating resplie will be intermittent.

enough you had better get the furnaceman to make it fit close.

furnace gases to flow through the joints of Girls who do these rash acts aren't in our the furnace, and poison the fresh air that comes up the registers. Rather open the all unnecessary.—Chicago Times-Herald. by pass damper that is fitted to all modern furnaces to prevent ash dust from getting into the cellar when the grates are shaken. This should check the draught.

"Do not use a damper in the cold air box. but regulate your heat at the registers. This is the best safeguard against furnace gases getting into the house.
"Keep the water tank filled with water,

to moisten the air, for in winter the hot air suffer not only from personal disfigure is too dry.

the fresh air box clean.

"Train your wife to run the furnace when you are sick.

"Finally, do not jump on the furnaceman

The Gospel of Breathing.

A hollow, caved in chest is a beauty woo for which the afflicted one is herself responeiple. If one is in ill h aith it is a different matter. Disease will cause the lungs to shrink and contract, and depression of the chest is then unavoidable.

Fuil, perfect development of the chest is as natural as red line or bright eves. Breaths properly, carry yourself with a little vim, and use your baskbone instead of a harness made of steels, whalebone and pink satin Then you will be a real flesh and blood woman, not a fashion plate held together with hooks and eyes and braced up wish a corset that makes one's equator feel as hard as an oak tree or a pavement stone.

The day of the woodeny, corset leashed figure is departed, praise be to heaven! The mode now is the rational one of natural soft lines. The slender woman shuns cor sets entirely and wears a cunning little girdle of tapes or ribbons that brings absointe comfort and yet holds the abdomen in place and gives a support for petticoats and gown. She can know the joy of full lung expansion, a privilege which civilized women have acquired only in recent years. The girdle is worn loose enough so that breathing can be from the diaphragm. (It you don't know what a diaphragm is. look

in the dictionary, but of course you know.) However, the subject of corsets is not the one which was to be harped upon today. I be paid to the mode of living; the diet began to talk about slumped in chests and the absurdity of these unnecessary and dis-

Let me suggest some exercises for the beauty patient.

Stand in a doorway-a narrow doorway preferred. Place the palms of the bands flat on the dooreasing, the tips of the fingers being placed at the height of the shoulders. Walk through the door without removing your hands until you are the length of your arms away.

At first you will declare that you can't do it. But keep on, day after day, and the first thing you know you will be so supple that you can float through the door after the approved hygienic fashion described. And it is great fun asking other girls to try, it looks easy-but it isn't.

This exercise draws back the shoulder blades, bringing into play all the important chest muscles. It will make your throat full and pretty, and the bony girl will find that it will help fill up the ugly hollows in her neck and chest. Night and morning

walk through the doorway fifty times. Breathing exercises are invaluable if one would have a high chest, firm, full bust and a waist round and supple. Nature did not intend us to waddle about with drooping where ants congregate will drive them shests that cause us to look like consump-

Expand your lungs to the limit. Raise mildewed spots will remove them.

your chest and keep it raised. Practice the excicises as they are given here, but make it a rule to breathe correctly all the time. While waiting for a street car, while stand-BABY AFGHAN (NEWPORT STITCE). ing in the kitche · door, fill your longs to the splitting point, and, more important still, expel thoroughly, emptying the lungs Material required: 5 hauks white, 3 completely. It is quite as necessary to get hanks blue; medium-sized bone croches all the bad air out as it is to get plenty of

> When you arise in the morning slip on a bathrobe and bedroom slippers. Open the window. To take breathing exercises without perfect ventilation in the room is to

waste your time-Place yourself in an erest, easy position twice for a treble, sticking needle in the top with one foot a little forward, allowing the weight to rest upon it. Put the arms single crochet, then treble and so on to the akimbo, the fingers pressing on the abdom and of row. the dorsal muscles on either side of the 4th row—Two single, then the treble the dorsal muscles on either side of the This brings the treble back to the one in back, the shoulders backward and down ward, cheet high and ful .

Take a deep, tranquil breath, but one that will cause the sheet to rise fully and to fall freely at every effort. Do this twenty times. Second exercise: Place the heels together, right hand on the chest and left hand just cedar shavings. above the waist line. Take a deep, long breath, raising the creat to the limit. Expel the breath from the disphragm, allowing the left hand to press inward. But don't let the chest fall. Exhalation must be slow and complete. The air can be forced out of the lungs with the chest kept creet. It is not an easy matter to master this exercise in the beginning. Do this twenty times.

For relaxation try this exercise: Take a deep breath, close the hands, stretch one arm backward and upward, then the other, moving the body at the waist line one way or the other, expelling the breath slowly. Keep in mind that celts and corsets restrict the development of the abdominal muscles 12 rows pink, 2 rows yellow, 32 rows white, and it is these that you wish to stretch and pull and exercise.

In the act of inspiration take in as much air as you can hold. In that of expiration retain all you can and give out as little as possible.

This is particularly necessary in effusive breathing, which is excellent for chest de-velopment. Draw in a full breath and send it forth in a prolonged sound of the letter H. Never mind if you sound like a steam radiator ready to explode. You'll get a chest, and the girl who laughs at you won't.

Exercise in expulsive breathing: Draw in a full breath, and emit with a lively, expulsive force, still sticking to your H sound. Do not prolong it as you do in the effasive breathing. Let it be a sort of snort or moderately whispered cough. The breath mentioned just before this one the breath is merely effaced into the surrounding air. Bafore going to sleep give your lungs an

Lie flat on the back with no pillow under the head.

Piace the arms close to the sides, then inhale and exhale slowly, allowing your self a rest of five or ten seconds between Keep the fire door shut. It you want to breaths. Do this fifteen times. Then with deaden the fire do so by closing the bottom arms extended straight out across the bed door only. If this will not shut tight breathe slowly and deeply fifteen times

You'll sleep like a top unless you have "Never open the check draught at the back of the heater, otherwise this will allow wiches or deviled erab with tartar sauce.

Red Nose.

It is generally supposed that the most frequent cause of a red nose is overindul-gence in alcoholic beverages, and "rum plessom" is one of the most common and misconception much injustice is done to many a worthy man and woman, who must "Keep the ground around the mouth of

gestive affection of the skin. It attack Do not sweep dirt from the floors into chiefly the nose, but sometimes also the adjacent portions of the face, the forehead and cheeks

The redness increases little by little, and at first comes and goes irregularly. At this because you cannot run your own furnace." stage it appears after exposure to cold, after a hearty meal, or after drinking a little

more than usual. After a while the redness and congestion persist, being intensified by the causes just mentioned, but not disappearing in the intervals. Soon the veins of the nose or other parts affected become visible as fine, wavy lines running through the skin, and

later the skin becomes thickened. It is greasy and little pits which are the mouths of the oil gland duots are seen dotted over the surface. The surface is shells, spi roughened and uneven, the nose increases in size and becomes shapeless, and pimples of varying size appear more or less thickly

on it. All these changes do not occur in every case, and the process may stop at any on of them. Sometimes a burning is felt, especially during the period of greatest congestion, but as a rule no abnormal sense tion is complained of:

The trcuble begins usually after the ag of thirty or thirty-five years, but sometimes earlier, and affects women more often than men. The common causes are some disturb ance of the functions of the stomach, bowels or liver, due to eating poor or too highly seasoned food, the abuse of alcoholic beverages, lack of exercise, and so forth Habitual exposure to cold winds or to the rays of the san may also produce it.

Treatment consists in removal of the cause, if possible. Great attention should should be regulated, highly seasoned and indigestible food, alcohol and strong tea being forbidden; constipation, so often present, must be overcome, and all the functions of the body should be inquired into and corrected if not properly per formed. Exercise in the open air is neces mary, but the face must be protected from

cold winds and from the sun. In mild cases oxide of zinc ointment, lime water, or a bismuth lotion is often of great benefit. In severe cases stronger remedies, or even the use of electricity or the knife, may be called for .- Youth's Companion.

Usoful Hints.

Soap should be kept for some time before it is used; it will then go further. Fish as a food contains much the same proportion of nutriment as meat, only in a

A lump of soda laid upon the drain pipe down which waste water passes will prevent the clogging of the pipe with grease. Chloride of lime is an infallible preven tive of rats. It should be put down their holes and spread about wherever they are

likely to appear. Cayenne pepper blown into the crasks

Soap and chalk mixed and rubbed on

Ail spices should be kept in tins, and sa to be kept in a dry place

Baked apples are the most healthful despect that can be placed upon the table.

Good pastry can only be made when the ingredients are absolutely cold.

The colder exer are, the quietre they will

The colder eggs are, the quicker they will A spoonful of vinegar added to the water in which fish is boiled will make it firm and

A little vinegar should be kept boiling on the stove while onions or cabbage is being cooked; it will prevent the disagreeable

oder going through the house.
Grained wood should be washed with cold tea, a small surface only at a time, and rubbed well with a fiannel cloth before it

Ammonia painted over woodwork will darken it. Pickles should never be kept in glazed

wars, as the vinegar forms a poisonous sompound with the glazing. Always well heat a gridiron before broiling meat, fish, bread or anything else. Whole cloves will more effectually exter-

minate moths than camphor, tobacco or Lemons will keep a long time if covered with cold water.-American Queen.

Domestic Rints.

BICE PUDDING. Cover one supful of rice with sold water and let it soak four heurs. At the end of the time drain it and put it into a buttered pudding dish. Add a quart of milk and three-quarters of a our-ful of sugar and put it into a very slow oven. In again About four hours are required for baking the pudding. A bay leaf is used for flavoring by old time cooks, but because so few like this flavor for sweet dishes, vanilla or almond extract is

SPAGHETTI WITH TOWATO. Plunge the ends of a handful of spage ettl in bolling, saited water. As it softens bend and coll it round the kettle. Cover and cook twenty minutes or till tender. Drain, return to the kettir, add one cup tomato sauce or enough to moisten the spaghetti, one-third cup grated cheese, a dash of papriks and one tab orbed, then serve.

CHOCOLATE LAYER CARE. Cream one-half cup butter with one cup sugar; add one teaspoonful vanilia and two well besten eggs, two thirds cup milk, one and three-fourths cups florr mixed with two teaspoonfuls Mrs L'beoin's baking powder, add two tables poonfuls grated chocolate melted over bot water and mixed with one teaspoonful sugar. It may no d one or two tablespoonfuls mo: of flour. Bake in two round shallow pans, spread the bottom of each with thin layer of jelly, and then with thick whipped cream, like charlotte russe filling, put logether and frost with one egg, one cup pow dered sugar beaten stiff and colored with melted

One quart of milk, eight onness of sugar, four ounces corn starch, four egg whites beaten stiff, vanilla flavor. Put milk and sugar on to boil. When milk comes to a boil stir in the rest of the milk with corn starch. Hav- eggs beaten and stir them in as soon as it thickens. Then add the vanilla flavor. Siir till eggs have cooked. Take off and put in moulds slightly greased with butter. Serve cold with sweet cream with a little vanilla fivor in it.

SHRIMP SAUGE FOR BOILED HALIBUT. Prepare a white sauce wish butter, flour and a little whi'e stock, pepper and salt to taste, and into it put a sufficient quantity of Epicurear shrimps cut in halves. Just a suspicion of lemon luice may be added to this sapes with barefit t

TOMATO SOUPPLE.

Take half a pint of tomato pulp that has been rubbed through a sieve, an ounce of butter, two ounces of grated cheese, an ounce and a half of boiled macaron, an ounce of stale breadcrumbs, and a teaspoonful of made mustard, mix all teeruel names applied to it. Through this gether in a saucepan and stir over the fire until misconception much injustice is done to boiling, take from the fire, let cool, add first the yolks of two eggs and then the whites of three with sait and pepper. Turn into a buttered dish with grated Parmesan.

Hints to Housekeepers.

To make a batter for any kind of fried dishes sift together one supful of flour and one sait-spoonful of sait. Beat the yolks of two eggs, add them to one cupful of milk, and turn the mixture over the flour, beating until the batter is smooth and light. Lastly, fold in the stiffy beaten whites of the egg. Stand on the lee until it is wanted. The colder it is the better.

An excellent way to prepare scallops for s dinner course is to drop a pint of them into boiling water, let them stand for five minutes, drain and out fine. Add to them the yolks of our bard boiled eggs mashed fine, two table fuls of chr pped pareley, two tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs. Make a sauce of one pint of mixture, pour into a buttered dish or fill scallon

in a quick oven. In making the sauce in which cold meats are to be warmed and served, it is better to let it collafter it is cooked, and heat it again before using. The cooling process permits the thorough orn, parsley, celery, soupetock or beef extract into a delicious whole whose parts cannot be shilling "umbreila" completely out years cistinguished. This is one of the niceties of a fore Jonas Hanway excited the ire of the Lon

An easy way to perfume linen or dresses is to w drope of good extract on small pieces lee stone, which are then placed in drawers and boxes and among dresses in ward-

sandwich. No matter in the household requires more care Especially is this true during the coldest reather, when cracks and grannies are stopped o keep out wintry gusts. In a recent detailed examination of the effects produced on the air of rooms by the use of coal gas and electric light for heating and lighting purposes, it was proved that, however the room may be lighted or heated, the best air occurs near the floor, and the most impure at the ceiling. But the quality of air in a room varies in purity, according to the system of lighting or heating employed. A coal are for heating and an electric light for lighting give, it is said, the best air; a gas fire with th same light is not so good; a coal fire and gaslight in a pound, so that the government makes a fair are still worse and a gas fire and light worse profit on every pound minted, since, while they than that. The worst samples of air were ob are redeemable in gold, but few are presented tained from an apartment in which a gas cooking. At present they are all coined in Philadelphia by stove was employed without a flue to carry off

reason should accompany nitrogenous foods, such as eggs, meat, peas and beans. The proper belance is obtained in puddings by the addition French breadmakers assert that water is pref-

erable to milk in bread mixing, because it gives a flue, firm crust. A little mashed potato added to the bread sponge will make the bread whiter and keep it moist longer.

The Fashions.

"". Vests are to be the mode in many of the spring costumes. The newest is heraided from Paris, and is known as the "Girondin." This terminates at the waist line under a fold of soft sursh ribbon tied in a bow, having falling loops and ends at one side. The Girondin is seen in the same of the wall paper suspected of argument of the wall paper suspected of argument of the wall paper suspected.

and ends at one side. The Girondin is seen in veiver, as well as in gold braided cloth.

•"•. Veivet ribbons are seen in constantly increasing quantities, and the probabilities are in favor of their dividing honors with glaces and taffetas in the coming season. They are used for belts and saches, for coreage choux with itself by leaving a yellow deposit on the crystals.

mory in materials and effect, since chiffon, lace and flowers are the chief ingredients of the fach ionable dress hat. The flowers are the height of elegance and richness in crepe, velvet and satin, quite equal to the other extravagances of the time,

.". Nothing is prettier than red for young girls.

The color suits so well their frest, bright faces and clear complexions. Bed—itself a gay color—seems thoroughly to hermonize with the buoyancy of youth, and then, it is particularly appropriate during the duli gray seasons. The etreets are given a picturesque appearance by the group- of searlet-elad children, and this winter many shades of red for older wearers, also, have been unusually popular. It is not well to spoil the effect of this glowing dye with a mixture of other colors. Black alone should appear to break up the harmony in red. Kilted fabrics are much used for children's dresser, and no style is more becoming to them. Waen using the more weighty materials, broad kilting is the best. as it does not necessitate the use of so much fabric as the finer closer plattings demand. But even the serges and diagonals are nothing like so heavy as formerly, but the surfaces are softer and more closely woven.

.*o To launder embroidered linen make a sude

rub or wring the piece, but rquess the suds strongh and through it until it is clean. Einse in clear water and dry between towels. It is well not to expose embroidery to the air while it is wel, and it chould never be dried in the sun, nor should it be folded or rolled while it is damp. Before it is entirely dry iron it on a piece of thick white fiancel on a soft, padded board. Lay the embroidered side down, cover it with a dry eloth, over that place a wet cloth and press with a mcderately bot iron. Instead of folding it, soil it on a large, round weeded stick.

.*. Pretty stocks to wear with dainty lawn waists are made of finely tucked white batiste with parrow co'ored hemstitched edges.

. Belts of gold and sliver tissue studded with different semi-precious stones are not exactly a new fad in dress, but they vary in descration from time to time, and just now the larger and more unusual the jewels are the more desirable is the belt. Tulquoises are very popular, but jade comes next, with onyx, agate and -s follow-ing in its wake. Shaped belts of black suede gold are another fancy, while for summer we are to have gol . belts covered with painted biostom

of various kinds.
.*a It is said that the summer gown will have elbow sleeves, so that it will be wise to buy liberally at the many bargain sales of evening gloves that always are held at this season. The elbow sleave always means a return to long

.". There will be few stiff cuffs and collars seen on the new shirt waists in wash goods. The sleeve preferred is a scane bishop sleeve with embroidered wristband, and the collar is muslin

ilioed embroidery to match.

"*. An exquisite evening gown is of white ch.fi.n. accordion platted. The skirt is composed of three flounces, and the rull decollette blouse is almost covered by a similar flounce. All are edged with delicate gold lace, enriched with intertent recognition. with imitation turquoises. A gold girdle studded with turquoises is knotted in front, with ends falling almost to the hem. Over this is worn a isce robe, falling loosely at the sides, monided softly to the figure in the back, and opening down the front to leave the chiffon exposed.

.*. It is said that the surah silk so fashionable

some years ago will return to favor with the spring. Taffets has been used so long that people are turning to the soft slike in plan effects for variety. Louisines also are predicted confidently for spring wear, in solid colors and

CURIOUS FACTS.

-Seventy years ago there were no publi

libraries in America.

— More than binety per cent. of the Japanese public travels third class.

— The River Jordan has its origin in one of the largest springs in the world.

-Total number of patents granted in the last Intr-two years 1,078,950.

—The Eskimos of Alaska make waterproof about a quarter of a million.—Stray Stories. sixty-two years 1,078,950.

-- To carry a ton of wheat from Buffalo to New York in 1800 cost \$100; today it costs The first strictly scientific college in the

United States was the Rensselaer Polyte Institute, founded at Troy, N. Y., in 1834. —A trocha is a narrow path (crossing the main highway. Used as a war term it signifies a line of defence stretching across certain portions of the country, crossing all highways and of course outs ng off all travel.

-Were it not for matter floating in suspen sion in sea water, minute living organisms and air bubbles due to the breaking of the waves, all of which reflect light, the ocean would look as black as ink, for in that case none of the sun's rays, having once penetrated it, would be re--In India, Chine, Japan and adjacent coun

ries are about four hundred million people who rarely eat meat: yet they are strong, active and ong lived. Darwin is auth ment that the Audean natives perform twice the work of ordinary laborers, and subsist almost -- As far back as Feb. 20, 1788, an " umber

tine. as shown by the lavel secount and rivers" of Edwin Anippe for aught we know, might have worn that nine-shilling "umbreils" completel; out years be--An Erquiman baby is born fair, except for

a dark round spot on the small of the back varying in size from a three penny bit to a shilling. From tols centre head of color the dark tint gradually spreads till the toddling E quimau is as beautifulty and as completely and as pipe. The same thing happens among the -An interesting relie in the shape of a piece

of a granite boulder, containing what appears to be two human footprints, has been loaned to the museum at St. Johnsbury, Vt., by William A Chase of Morrisville. The rock from which the plece was quarried has been a curiosity in Grandy for a century. It is a granite boulder weighing several tons, situated one and one-half niles from Galiup's mills.

---Peonies do not consist of copper alone there being in them two per cent. of tin and thre per cent. of zinc to ninety-five of copper. They cost the government about forty two cents a pound exclusive of stamping, and there are 1-18 the noxious gases.

all for them in the Southwest and in the far

Bice is composed mainly of starch, and for this

West. A bill is now before Congress permitting their coinage in other mints.

SCIENTIFIG.

-The spider shields itself in winter by a come out for an airing occasionally, and even take a scamper seroes the snow. The trap door spider passes the entire season deep in the ground in his winter house of spun silk.

-Some attempts have been made to boom liquid air commercially, but without encourageliquid air commercially, but without encouragement from scientific periodicals. A London paper says: "One of the greatest difficulties to be contended with in the practical applications of I quid air is that of keeping it for a length of time. According to Mr. Carl Linde, small quantitles may be preserved in well-exhausted and slivered double walled glass vessels for a rela-

altered double waited glass vessels for a relatively long time.

—The telescope shows that there is no water and no life upon the moon, and even her atmosphere is not over a thousandth part as dense as that on the earth. Furthermore no evidence has yet been found of any ruins such as would suggest the moon having been inhabited in ages past by intelligent belong. past the moon having been innabled in ages past by intelligent beings. Probably there was at one time water in the ancient sea bedr, whose positions are indicated by the well known dark markings, but the water is there no longer. It of all disorders of the Stomach, lives has probably been absorbed into the interior of Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervana Disthe moon.

the moon.

—In all probability the peculiarities of the earth's climate and weather are due almost wholly to the inclination of the earth's axis to the celliptic, the character of the distribution of land and water masser, and the rotation of the earth upon its axis. The inclination of the earth's axis to the sun's path causes the varia-tion in the height of the sun in the heavens and the length of the day, and, as a consequence, the amount of heat received and the quantity of water evaporated. This is the determining -Differences in taste depend simply on the

—Differences in taste depend simply on the varying intensity in merve transmission, according to Dr. Mendelsohn, and are much affected by temperature. The sense of taste for cane sugar is temporarily destroyed by holding the tongue for a minute in water at about 135° F. Oold, on the other hand, has the same effect, all power of taste being jost for a brief time after the tongue has been held in water at 35° to 50°. Taste is after the trongent between 50° and 70°. This is also the strongest between 50° and 70°. This is also the temperature at which beverages are most effective, and water at about 60° is really the best for

HUMOROUS.

May -I met Mr. Brown today and told him o your wedding last month. He was an old flame Yes. Did be seem to mind it much? May-Well, he seemed very much surprised. Maude-Did he ask how it came off and all

May-No; he merely asked how it happened.-A little boy, hearing some one remark tha

nothing was quicker than thought, said he kne better than that; whistling was quicker than Being asked to explain, he said: "In : clool the other day I whistled before thought and got a licking for it."—Evangelist.

Beggar-Please give a poor old bling man Citizen-Why, you can see out of one eye. Beggar-Well, then, give me a nickel.-Obicago

Hall to the stow! The grip has never been cured by tak ng

Mrs. Nation suows no inclination to bury th "Beautiful snow" poems are usually regarded

In talking some men never stop to think, while The fellow who fails as a barber might try his and at running a citpping bureau.

Oh, it takes a lot o' people foh to make dis worl go 'roun'. An' dar ain' much use complainin' 'bout de task dat you has foun'. Some folks in orter-mo-beels kin go ridin when ite fair.

An' some mus' haul de rocks an' keep de road. -Washington Star. way in repair. Groeby-What is the largest price you ever go for a single poem?

Mr. Versely—Well, some verses 1 wrote to

daughter, "did you peel your apple as I told you to do before eating it?" Yee, mamma," replied Bessie. "And what did you do with the peel? "

Or. I ate that afterwards."-Stray Stories. anough to marry on?" For a moment the lover was thoughtful.

How much is the ileense?" , he asked. Two dollars." "Ob, you can give anything you want. from 22

nothing to make me heettate. I have a \$5 bill and 28 cents in change."—Chicago Evening Post. "Did anybody ever try to start a newspaper here," asked the intellectual looking man with

failed. The editor wouldn't 'tend to business. "No. But he insisted on sitting at his des with his back to the door, when he ought to have been standing with a six shooter in his hand and his eye at a knot hole."—Washington Star.

His worship (to prisoner who has been up every month for years)—Ebenezer Noakes aren't you ashamed to be seen here so often? Bless yer worship, this place is respectable

Oh, where are the friends of my youth?" In a moment reflective I cried; Through the door peeped a head, and the cfice

"There's a gent wants to see you outside." Iwas one of the friends of my youth! With emotion he grasped my hand tight; You will pardon these tears, I've not seen you

Could you lend me a V till tonight?"

Towns-He's quite a linguist, I believe. Brown—Yes, he can converse in 14 different e-Bo I understand; but [there's one ongue he has never succeeded in mastering. Brown—What's that? Chinese? Towns—No, his wife's.—Philadelphia Press.

She's teaching me to daner," he explained. "And how far have you progressed?"
"I have learned where to put my arm."
"And how long has she been giving you "On, a little over six weeks."—Stray Stories.

Mr. Dukane-The list of warlike nations has been increased lately.

Mr. Gaswell—I had not noticed it. What is the Mr. Dukane-I refer to Mrs. Carrie Nation.

Pittsburg Obrouicle Telegraph. He—I am not worthy of you, dear! She—Well, don't you suppose I know it?-

Mrs. Fangle—The papers meation a man who as cooked his own breakfast for 15 years. Mr. Fangle—He must have been very hungry when he finally got it done. "I suppose rum brought you here," remarked

"Yes ma'am, an' a patrol wagon," replied the De Tanque-Do you think that liquor improves -Certainly. The olde better we like it.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable, Regulate the Liver and Digestive organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the

eases, Loss of Appetite, Headache pation, Costiveness, Indigestion, ness, Pever, Inflammation of the Piles and all derangements of the Viscera. PERFECT DIGESTION accomplished by taking RADWAY'S

will be avoided, as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

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Muggins-I understand the typical new woman takes a cocktail before breakfast.

Mabel-It's very hot. If I should faint you wouldn't take advantage of my helplessness and kiss me, would you?

And Manel sighed-but she didn't faint.-Bos-

' That is indeed fortunate." "Yes. I don't like to brag, but she is a marvel
She doesn't let me spend a cent of my money foolishly.-Washington Star

One way to kill time is to go sleighing. Isn't it strange that the new woman is seld om

Blobbt - Henpeckke has no mind of his own. Slobbs—Perhaps that's why his wife gives him; a piece of here occasionally.

"Why did that young man leave so suddenly?"
"It was my fault," answered Mamie. "I thoughtlessly got to talking about the beautiful autumn baze by the river. I forcot he was a West Point cadet."—Washington Star.
Wigg—The new clergyman's sermons are

Wigweg (finishing his story with a smile)-And that's the way he killed the goose that laid the golden egg.
Grzzier (just;waking up) -Well, we ought to

should say they are not as broad as they are

"Bassle," said a mother to her four year old he can usually reassure himself by attending a

New Clerk-Who is that old duffer that has so Old Clerk-O's he's the firm's silent partner.

turned to a dog?"
"Almost. He broke in a house an' ate a dozen biscuit. When he struck a light he found dey

through the collection box and find some buttons to match the coat."

Henpeck-It's invariably a difference of opin-The Chinese laundryman who sight for more

" He was a man of strong will," remarked one " Yer," agreed the other; " I hear that even

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Mearest of the large hotels to Union Statics Steamers, business and amusement centres. I.A ECHET RODMS in the city for price (81.00 per day and upward). Steam and electric light in every room in the figure of the control of the EUEOPEAN PLAN. The special frait at 40 cents and table d'hote dinner C. A. JON



stylish carriage, a showy harness and a pair of thoroughbreds is not all that is necessary. A horse to be active, stylish and serviceable must be well. You feed properly, that is not all. You should feed also his skin; allow the hair to grow beautifully by using GLOSSERINE. Vor sale by all

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But Think

CURE

DYSPEPSIA.

Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Billousness Price 95 cents per box. Sold by sil druggists

Buggins-Makes her feel like a new man. I

"I am fortunate in one thing," said Mr. Meek ton. " My wife is one of the most economica.

A pointed remark is often blunt.

An extract from a popular novel: " He pressed a burning kies upon either cheek, and s.raightway her face became asnen.'

The man who limps from baving his leg pulled should submit the other one to the same opera-tion, and then he will find himself in straitened

Wagg-Well, they are rather ilberal, but I

be sled he didn't kill the cow that gives milk ponetes.

"What,is Dusty Pebbles barkin' fer? Has he

"Your neighbor has just given me an old soat," said the tramp, " can you donate some-" Yes." responded the clergyman; " I will go

Joakley-Here's a consudrum for you: What's the difference between a man and his wife? on.-Catholic Standard.

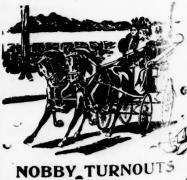
trade must be a sort of wishy washy person.

Tramp-Kind lady, can you oblige me with a Kind Lady-No. but perhaps my dog can

the beirs despair of breaking it."

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Require everything to be in keeping.

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A ridge of A raine Gray-bi

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POETRY.

DISPABITY.

My eyes have seen you, yet they know you Our tolls how similar, bow wide apart! You later in a healthy garden plot, plow pare furrows to the fields of arti

HAPPINBES.

He loved, when weary threw bis love away. Nor ever found it more, but every day Hap, er be grew, light-hearted, sound and For with his love he cast aside his soul.

LOVE.

 $\mathbf{y}_{011,24.78}$ me what you had; the gift was small worthless, yet though one more worthy L when he gave me his tremendous all, yours, and cast his treasure to the

FAME. A post sang. " All hall "; the world said " Stay, We stown you"; yet still feebler, more dim. Finding but sehes, scarcely buried him!

The following lines are copied from a well-worn which was found in Mr. Alexander Wil liams' pocketbook after bis decease. Mr Williams was for many years proprietor of the Old Corner Book Store] Out of myself, dear Lord,

No more I trust myself in life's dim maze, Sefficient to myself in all its devices ways.
I trust no more, but bumbly at Thy throne Pray " Le d me, for I cannot go alone."

Out of my weary self.

taint; the road winds upward all the way, Each night but ends another weary day. Give me Thy strength, and may I be so blest As on " the heights " to find the longed for rest. Out of my lonely self,

O, lift me up!
Though other hearts with love are running o'er Though dear ones fill my lonely home no more, Though every day I miss the fond carees, Help me to join in others' happiness.

Out of my doubting self, O, lift me up!
Help me to feel that Thou art always near, hough 'tis night and all around seem Help me to know that, though I cannot see,

ek

It is my Father's hand that leadeth me! A STROLLING SINGER. "He sang along the woodland paths
When all the world was warm and gay, The birds half mocked him overhead.

The shadows ecoled his greenlit way. The earth was sweet with growing things, The vintage promised full and fair; And one with eyes like larkspur ouds, And garnered sun-hine in her hair.

"Stood watching by the liex trees. A glow, a welcome in her eyes. He sank, too tireo, at her feet And smiled through wistful little sighs, "'D'ar love,' he said, ' I cannot live.

I shall not see the morrow's sun. But I am fortunate to die While yet my loving is not done. " And weep no foolish tears for me,

Think "Life was very good to him For he had lived and loved and sung.", "
.—Charlotte Becker, 'n Ainelee's Magazine.

TWO VOYAGERS. Two butterfiles went out at Boon And wallzed above a stream.

Then stepped on through the firmament And rested on a beam; And then together bore away

U:01 a shining sea.— Though never yet, in any port, Their coming mentioned be If spoken by the distant bird. It met in either sea By frigate or by merchantman.

y frigate or Dy me.
Report was not to me.
—Emily Dickinson. "I LAID ME DOWN."

(Psalme III., 5.) And I awaked. The long night thro' My pulse its rhythm unconscious kept; Unconscious breath I draw.

O Lord, it was not I Who wrought this marvel unaware. I slept—for Thou, unseen, wast nigh; Awaked-for Thou wast there. -Vida Briss, in Good Words.

WINTER DAWN. A ridge of dark dismantled trees; below A rulned wall and yellow bands of dawn; Gray-blue the sky, from whence all stars are

Save one, that, like a forgotten candle, Left for some soul that nevermore returns And finds no track across a waste of snow.

-Albert Bigelow Paine, in the " New" Lippin-

The purest joy we must partake In giving joy to others. Our burden we the lighter make By bearing one another's. To scatter sunshine in His name. Amid earth's gloom and sadness Is sowing light, to reap the same in sheaves of heavenly gladness

'Tis weary watching wave by wave, And yet the Tide heaves onward; We climb, like corals, grave by grave, That pave a pathway sunward; We are driven back, for our next fray A newer strength to borrow, and where the Vanguard camps today The Rear shall rest tomorrow!

-Gerald Massey. Bometime, when all life's lessons have be And sun and stars forevermore have set,

The things which our weak judgments here have framed, The things o'er which we grieved with lashes

Will fisch before us out of life's dark night, As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue; And we shall see how all God's plans are right, And how what seemed reproof was love most

'Tis hard at fi est to see it all aright. In valo Faith blows her trump to summon back scattered troop; yet, through the clouded

wn bitter tears, we learn to look Underzied on the kindness of God's face; Rarti is too dark and heaven is shining through.

-James Russell Lowell. We know but this; a glint afar rough darkness of a heavenly light:

leyond that star another night; leyond that night another sear. days methought that all must last. beheld all changing, dying, fleeting,

agh my soul now grieves for much that's And changeful fortunes set my heart oft beat

lieve in mind that all will last, e old in new I still am meeting. -Frederick Martin von Bodenstedt.

it is not enough to emile In a long and weary while, But smile and smile again the whole day through ; You may light a sister's path You can ne'er tell the good that it may do.

Rather a Neat Job.

My profession fan't a popular one. There is considerable prejudice against it. I don't myself think it's much worse than a good meny others. However, that's nothing to do with my story. Some years ago me and the gentleman who was at that time connected with me in business—he's met with reverses since then, and at present len't able to go out—was looking around for a job. being at that time rather hard up, as you might say. We struck a small country 'own—I ain't a goln' to give it away by telling where it was, or what the name of it was. There was one bank there; the president was a rich old duffer; owned the mills, owned the bank, owned most of the town. There asn't no other (I ler but the cashler, and they had a boy, who used to sweep

out and run of errands.

The bank was on the main street, pretty well up one end of it-nice, snug place, on the corner of a cross street, with nothing very near it. We took our observations, and found there wasn't no trouble at all about it. There was an old watchmen that walked up and down the street nights, when he cidn't fall salesp and forget it. The vanit had two doors; the outsides one was called from and had a three wheel combination look, the inner door wasn't no door lying around, and a sale as I should rather have liked to have tackled, but it seemed like temptate it. at all, you could kick it open. It didn't pretend liked to have tackled, bu it seemed like tempto to be nothing but fireproof, and it wasn't even that. The first thing we done, of course, was to at my watch and see it was just a quarter past that. The first thing we done, of course, was to at my watch and see it was just a quarter past twelve. fit a key to the outside door. As the lock on the outside door was an old fashioned Bacon lock, any gentleman in my profession who chances to read this article will know just how easy that job was, and how we done it. I may say here that the gentlemen in my line of business, having at times a good deal of leisure on their hands, do conside able reading, and are particularly fond of a neat bit of writing. In fact, in the way

of literature, I have found among 'em—however, this bei gdigression, I drop it, and go on with the main job again. This was our plan: After the key was fitted I was to go leto the bank, and Jim—that wasn's his name, of course, but let it pass—was to keep watch on the outside. When any one passed he was to tip me a whistle, and then I doneed the glim and lay low; after they got by I goes on again. Simple and easy, you see. Well, the night as we selected the president happened to be out of town; gone cown to the city, as he often did. I got incide all right, with a slide lantern, a breast drill, a small steel jimmy, a bunch of skeleton keys and a green ba ze bag to stow the swag. I fixed my light and rigged my breast dril', and got to work on the door right over the lock

Probably a great many of your readers are not well posted as me about bank locks, and I may say for them that a three wheel combination lock has three wheels in it, and a slot in each wasel. In order to unlock the door you have to get the three slots opposite to each other at the if many a croeping thin should hate you top of the lock. Of course, if you know the 80 that it casually came and ate you, ber the lock is set on you can do this, but if you don't you have to depend on your ingenuity. There is in each of these wheels a small hole, through which you can put a wire through the back of the lock when you change the combina-tion. Now, if you can bore a hole through the door and pick up those wheels by running a Every one has his enemies, wire through these holes, why, you can open the Though not of water or earth or breezs. door. I tope I make myself clear. I was boring that hole. The door was chilled iron; about the neatest stoff I ever worked on. I went on steady enough: only stopped when Jim-which, as I said, wasn't his real name, whistled ontside, and the watchman toddled by. By and by, when I'd got pretty near through, I heard Jim—so to speak—whistle again. I stopped, and pre ty soon I heard footsteps outside, and I'm blowed if they didn't come right up the bank steps and I heard a key in the lock. I was so dumfoundered when I heard that that me. I picked up my lantern, and I'll be hanged of I didn't let the side slip down and throw the light right on to the door, and there was the president. Instead of calling for help, as I sup posed he would, he took a step inside the door and shaded his eyes with his hand and looked

innocent remark, as he commenced it, and a trying all the time to collect myself. short; "something the matter with the lock?"

By George! the idea came to me then. By George! the idea came to me then.

"Yes, sir," says I, touching my cap. "Mr.
Jennings, he tel-graphed this morning as the
lock was out of order and he couldn's ge; in and
Im come on to open it for him."

"I told Jennings a week ago," says he, "that
he ought to get that lock fixed. Where is he?"

"You see, I was bringing back fresh this ile."

"You see, I was bringing back fresh this ile."

Well, why don't you go right on?" says he. "I've got almost througo," says I. "and I didn't want to finish up and open the vault till there was somebody here."

"That's very creditable to you." save be: " very proper sentiment, my man. You can't," he goes on, coming round by the door, " be too part'cular about avoiding the very suspici

"No. sir." says I, kinder modest like. "What do you suppose is the matter with the

lock?" says he. "I don's rightly know yet," says I; "but rather think it's a little wore on account of not

be oiled about once a year." comes. Can't I help you—hold your lantern, or nething of that sort."

The thought came to me like a flash, and I surned around and says: "How do I know you're the president? I ain't ever seen you afore, and you may be a-try-

"That's a very proper inquiry, my man," says be, "and shows a most remarkable degree of discretion. I confess that I should not have ight of the position in which I was placing However, I can easily convince you that it's all right. Do you know what the president's

"No. I don't." says I, sorter surly. "Well, you'l find it on that bill," said he, tak-ing a bill out of his pocket; " and you see the name name on these letters," and he took some letters from his coat.

I suppose I ought to have gone right on them, but I was beginning to feel interested in making bim prove who he was, so I says: You might have got them letters to put up a job on me.

'You're a very honest man," says he; " one mong a thousand. Don't thirk I'm at all oftended at your persistence. No, my good fellow. like it, I like it," and he laid his hand on my shoulder. "Now, here," says he, taking a bundle out of his pocket, "Is a psokage of bundle out of his pocket, "1s a package of powers.

\$10,000 in bonds. A burgiar wouldn't be apt to carry those around with him, would he? I bought the heavens, and had almost reached the hishest tenberg. died only a few months after the tonight on my way home to place them in the compared tonight on my way home to place them in the compared tonight on my way home to place them in the compared tonight on my way home to place them in the compared to standard the file of the compared to the c vault, and I may add that your simple and manly honesty has so touched me that I would willingly we them in your hands for safe keeping. You

eedn't blush at my praise." I suppose I did turn sorter red when I see them bonds.

"Are you satisfied now?" says he. I told him I was, thoroughly, and so I was. Sc I picked up my drill again, and gave him the lantern to hold, so that I could see the door. I heard Jim, as I call him, outside once or twice, and I like to have burst out laughing, thinking howhe must be wondering what was going on inside. I worked away, and kept explaining to him what I was a trying to do. He was very much interested in mechanics, he said, and he knowed as I was a man as was up in my business by the way I went to work. He asked me about what wages I got, and how I liked my business,

I got through the look pretty soon, and put in my wire and opened it. Then he took hold of the door and opened the vault.

ny wire and opened it. Then he took hold of the door and opened the vault.

"I'll put my bonds in," says he, "and go bome. You can lock up and wait till Mr. Jen nings comes. I don't suppose you will try to fix itself. The mortal had sat on some was young Douglas of Fingland, but

"An," says I, "you might speak to the watch to hear the scolding they knew they deserved. But the Queen was more grieved than angry.

front door. "There comes the watchman up the street," Jeanings recorns.

"Good night again," says he, and we shook with the watchmap.
"Well," says I to the watchman, "I'ligo and

plek up my tools, and get ready to go." twolvo. There was an exp ess rain went through at half past twelve, I tucked my tools in the bag on the top of the bonds and walked out of the front door. The watenman was on the

" I don't believe I'll wait for Mr. Jennings. eave I. " I suppose it will be all right if I give you his key."

That's all right," says the watchman. " I wouldn't go away very far from the bank," eays I.
"Nc, I won't," says he, "I'll stay right about

If wheat stalks waving in the breezs Towered above you like tall trees,

If every sand grain seemed a huse stone, Should you go walking all alone !

If winged creatures that did not love you Spaquwed like thunder clouds above you,

Should you keep steadily at your work Or should you hide from the sun and snirk? Every one's shadowed by things above him. dome that hate him (and more that love him).

The worst lurk e 'nesaled in a corner apart Of one's own little leathery human heari; And the tiniest of the tiny creatures

Are not too small to be our teachers.

—Obristian Register.

Lady Suppers. Once upon a time, long ago, ave little fairles met together in the depths of a wood. Although the sun was shining brightly, not a ray of sunlight came into their hiding place beneath the shelter of three stones piled together. About the stones grew masses of wild ferns, whose long fronds were woven closely, making a safe

hiding place for the little folks.

They were seated close to each other on a small stone, and taken in whispers lest they and shaded his eyes with his hand and toward about the coverheard and spin to be a sense at me. I knowed i ought to knock him down and cut out, but I'm bleet it I could, I was that about the ways and nabits of her maids in wait surprised.

In and installed that they must take their sleep ins, and installed that they must take their sleep ins, and installed that they must take their sleep. "Who are you?" says I, thinking that was an incommerce as he commenced it, and a try chief. As long as the sun shone they must stay under shelter, away from the baunts of mortals, "I'm president of the baunt," says he, kinder but when night came they were free to come

and go.
"Tell us what the secret is, Find," whispered one little fairy. "I could hardly wait until they

eyond. Then I found some with little soft tufts

f down, and I filled my bag and started home. Well, it grow heavier and heavier, until by the time I reached the big field I was so tired that I bin to rest. Then I went to sleep, and when I woke up it was broad daylight." "Oh! Oh!" chorused the little fairles in de

light. Just think how you would feel if you rested under a bush late in the afternoon and awoke when it was dark a long way from home. That

was the way the little fairy felt.
"Go on! Were you frightened?" they saked. " A little just at first," Fluff confessed. slied enough. These 'ere looks ought to I knew I must go home quickly or the Queen ould be worried, so I picked up my bag and "Well," says he, "you might as well go right started. I got along very well at first, then op, now I'm bere; I will stay till Jennings suddenly I bumped right into something and I heard a big voice say: "Well, well, what is all this?" Oh, I was frightened then! You see the

n blinded me and I did not see him."

Gim! Whe?" " Why, a big, black beetle. At first I was too scared to say anything; then he told me to get on his back and he would take me into the wood. listener. She was getting very sleepy and a

little gross. "No, that's only the beginning. He told me for the two have many points in co that there is an enchanted pool in the wood be-yond the hill, and whoser bathes in it will have the power to change themselves into any shape they please. Only you must jump in at the in-

For some time they sat with their heads close together, as they discussed the ways and means seabella of Spain and Maria II. of Portugal of carrying out their plan. When they finally were other ninetsenth century queens who separated and field as quietly as possible to their thrones, but beds it was decided that the next day, just no fice fivor of romance hung about these before noon, while all the other little fairies matches. Neither bride had anything to say in the matter, and both were married off hactily as

escape from capture by one of the guards. But they had finelly reached the place in safety, and

moment to jump in. big tree above them, and a sunbeam flashed a part of the marriage of a reigning queen traight into the dark waters of the pool.

man, if you see him, and tell him to keep an extra lookout tonight."

"I will," says he, and we both went to the you know it is I who exchant the pools, and give my subjects power to change themselves into other forms? Dun't you know that I only give says he. "Watchmap, this man has been fixing the power to those who are wise enough to use the bank lock, and I want you to keep a sharp their knowledge well? But you have been lookout tonight. He will stay here until Mr. something to remind you of your folly. Puck," she called, "bring me a willow twig."

hauds, and he went up the street.

I saw Jim, so called, in the shadow on the command planted it in the ground. She touched other side of the atreet, as I stood on the step it on every side. Then Queen Mab hung the five little pairs of broken succes on the branches. Usee more she touched them with her wand, and they turned into fi wers, which hung by slender stems from 'he willow twig, walle here and there

a leaf erept out.

'Let those always remind you what, foolish little fairles you have been," said the Queer, And that is the reason that the quaint flowers which grow in our grandmother's garden are called lady slippers — Mary Gibson, in New York

HISTORICAL.

-John Knox was born near Haddington in 1808. He was educated at Glasgov University, was he became an expert in Latin and logic. Of his life for eighteen years after he left the university we know nothing more than that he was an ordained priest, and that in 1544 be was acting as tuter in some Scottish families where was an orderined priest, and that in 1644 be was here an inight."

"Good night," says I, and I shook hands with him, and me and Jim—which wasn't his right hame, you understand—took the twelve-thrty course was sood decided. With all the intensity THE WAYS OF THE ART

If wheat stalks waving in the breezs

- Protestantism may be held to have received its final sanction in England in the appearance, under James I., of the new and noble translation of the Bible called the authorized version, (1611), after a vain attempt to reconcile the Puritan and Episcopalian parties at the Hamp-Boman Catholics in belief. If this were so, the larger part of that half simply drifted late Prot. estantism under is figences of various kinds during that reign. The Puritans, we may ob-Calvin, were obnoxious to E trabeth partly be-Cause she saw in them the supporters of a larger political freefo a than that which she was disposed to accord. She managed the conflicting parties with great skill, and at her death the severence from Rome was almost universally

-There is hardly an independent State in Rurope of old standing which has not had her day of renown. Belgium, Servia, Roumania, Bui garla, and the sixth " great power," Italy, are all modern. Greece, if she is ever to be worthy of her ancient name, has certainly not yet attained that point. Holland and Swi'zerland, atill worthy of all respect, were both glorious in their rise. Sweden was at one time in a leading pos tion. There are comutries once indep-ncent, now forming parts of great empires, which were famous in their day, as Tuscany (Florence), Venice and Hungary. Turkey was formerly the Venice and Hungary. Turkey was formerly the terror, as she is now the standing nuisance of the Christian nations of Europe. Spain was, three are to reach Christ's character and attain to per-Ohristian nations of Europe. Spain was, three conturies ago, the chief power of the world. The mention of Spain brings to us the small kingdom of Portugal, geographically a part of the same great peninsula, with people of the same stock and practically of the same language as Spanlards, and yet for more than eight centuries save for an interval of sixty years, politically

-- Martin Luther, one of the supremely great men of history, a man of mighty intellect, "whose light was to fisme as the beacon over long centuries and epochs of the world," a moral hero of the bighest rank, was born in 1488, at en in Sayony, the son of pour mine lat as an Augustine monk in the same town, of St. Paul and St. Augustine, his apprehension of the dostrine of " justification by faith." Ordained a of Wittenberg, founded by the elector Frederick of Saxony, a wise prince and a zealous Catholic The originality of Luther's teachings were soon marked by his hearers, and his influence became widely spread through the distribution in Germany, France and England of his printed sermons on "Salvation by Free Grace." He finally seased to believe in Pope and priest, according to traditional views, and adopted the principle of individual responsibility.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

MARRIAGE OF A REIGHING QUEEN .- " Our one": The marriage of a reigning queen is an event uncommon enough to awaken general interest, even when the queen is ugly and unpopular. When she happens to be as young and charming and well loved as Wilhelmina of Hol water turbles retreat into the mud. 30 I did, and I only had a little way to fly home." land, there's small wonder that all the civilized "Is that all the secret?" demanded one little world talks of the event. Naturally enough, the match courts comparison with the marriage of the young English Queen, so many years ago if it be a royal one. Then both brides waite until a rational age before choosing a husband stant the sun touches the water—and it only Wilhelmina is twenty. Victoria was not quite suines there once a day at the time the mortals twenty one when she was married. Both bride call noon."

"Any one! Then we could do it, couldn't meekfenburg Schwerin is not so nearly a model of all the virtues as the Prince Consort was, we, Fluff?" they questioned, and Fluff assented of all the virtues as the Prince Consort was, he seems to have a much more strongly sixteen, in order to steady their tottering

argument in tayor of the traditional state marriage. There were a number of royal brides in the last century, Maria Pia of Portugal, Olga They draw off their dainty dresses and hung of Greece, Edgabeth of Austris, Margherita of them carefully on blades of tall grass, out of Italy and Marie Henriette of Beigium having all barm's way. Their little shoes they dropped on the bank, then they stood in a row at the edge of the water, anxiously watching for the right will be long before any other royal bride looks. moment to jump in.

A sudden little breeze moved the leaves of a weddings did not stir up the excitement that is At the same instant five tiny figures jumped into the water and a moment later they were padding about with little gasps at the cold.

Then they splashed gayly about as the sun shone bright and warm on them dazzling them with ts brightness.

A shadow fell across the pool and the fairies the daughter of 8 r Bobert Laurie, and was born what wages I got, and how I liked my business, and said he took quite a fancy to me. I turned pround once in a while and locked at him, a setting up there as solemn as a biled owl, with my dark lantern in his blessed hand, and I'm blamed if I didn't think I should have to holler long drink from the pool.

A susuawate in the startors of their lives—a mortal, in Maxwelton House, which stands on the besting up there as solemn as a biled owl, with with a sigh of thankfulness he threw himself thus set down in the Barjorg ms.: "At the down on the grass, lying there a moment to grow cool after his hot walk, then he bent and took a long drink from the pool.

A susuawate in the sample of the armoralized in the song. Her birth is thus set down in the Barjorg ms.: "At the polarized by day and down on the grass, lying there a moment to grow pleasure of the Aimighty God, my daughter, and the sample of the sample morning, and was baptized by Mr. George, mir

I told him I shouldn't do anything nore with it now, as we could get in before morning.

"Well, I'll big you good night, my man," says he, as I awang the door to again.

Just then I heard Jim, by name, whistle, and I guessed the watchman was a coming up the brooght before her. Weeping and ashamed street.

Cres failen and two unhappy to even try to make the power trey hoped they por whiteer she wished a stabler husband, she was the fairies went slowly home.

This time they had been missed and when they county, Mr. Alexander Perguson. They lived the Queen sens for the culprite to be brought before her. Weeping and ashamed they fold their story, then stood with bent heads they fold their story, then stood with bent heads to be coultred. Ledy Scott Spottiswoode, who died early in the

> THE INTELLIGENCE OF ANTS -"R. W. O., Maiden: As interview with Lord Avebury on acts appears in the Temple Magesine, so which we refer you. His lordestip, in the course of much interesting information observing these wonderful little creatures of which he has made so profound a study, says: "In their modes of fighting different species of ants have their ser eral peculiarities. Some also are much less military than others. They have the power of military team olders. They have the power of distinguishing color; they are very sensitive to violet light, and it would almost seem that their sensations of color must be very different from those produced upon us. When we see a community of ants working together in perfect has many it is improvible not to ask ourselves how monity of abus working sugarant in parties. Har-mony it is impressible not to ask ourselves how far they are more exquisits auromatoas, how far they are conscious beings? When we watch an ant hill tenanted by thousands of industrious lahabitants, excavating that home, sath one allowers, sounding the rooms, gath oring food, feeding the young, tending their domest'e animals, each one fulfilling its duty industriously and ithout confusion, it is dim out altogether to deny them the gift of reasen. and all our recent observations tend to couldr the opinion that their mental powers differ from bose of men not so much in kind as in de

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

.... Death and dies level all distinctions. Coming events cast their shadows before.-

...Joys are our wings; sorrows are our spurs Jean Paul Blobter. -Jean Faul Rienter.
....The best way to teach a virtue is to live it.
-Paul Revere Frothingham.
....Be that hath light thoughts of sin never had great thoughts of God.—Owen,
....My crown is called content; a crown it is

that seldom kings on my .-Stakepore.
....Be needs no other rosary whose thread of
life is strung with deeds of love and thought.

.... The shell was not filled with pearle until it was contented (i. e. ceased from unrest).—Peralsn. ranelaeraion,
other. Either we must be one way or the
other. Either we must overcome the world, or
the world will overcome us.—C J. Perry.

.... Paul was the first great foreign mis ton Court Conference of 1604. We may now that when Elizabetu esme to the throne, half her subjects, as good authorities hold, were still strong.

....All merit ceases the moment we perform an act for the sake of its consequences. Truly in this respect "we have our reward."—Withelm
von Humboldt.
...." Helps to Christian living" miserably
disappoint us it our hearts do not desire it. Let
it be our deepest longing, and the most ordinary

thing bears us thitherward as on angel wings.Begin now the eternel life of trustful oresection and sanctified service, conecounty drawing your innermost life from God. Lf. wil

re to you than you ever dreamed. -L gh on the Hidden Way.
....Many a time what we call failure is only
God's angel stripping us of hindrancer, and
setting us free from lower entanglements, so

that the nigher in us may have free use of all its nowers.—Minot J. Savage.God hides some ideal in every human sout. At some time in our life we feel a trempling lorging to do some good thing. Life finds it. noblest spring of excellence in this hidden impulse to do our best - B best Collyer.

feet saintship; but step by step, foot by foot band over hand, we are slow y and often pain-fully to mount the ladder that rests on earth and rises to heaven .- Dr. Guthrie.

-All metals expand when heated, contrac when cooling. If care is not taken to silow the air to escape from the mould, this expansive force will burst the flask or blow the caeting. This expansion by heat and contraction by cold applies to all liquids except water, which in freezing contract-until the mercury reaches thirty-nice and onewhite all their might.

"Total Jennings a week age," says he, "that with all their might.

"Total Jennings a week age," says he, "that with all their might.

"You see, I was bringing back fresh thistle down for the Queen's bed, and I did not like the blesh one of the wood, they are too blesh one of the wood of the wood, they are too blesh one of the wood of the wood, they are too blesh one of the wood of the wood, they are too blesh one of the wood of the wood of the wood, they are too blesh one of the wood of the wood of the wood of the wood, they are too blesh one of the wood of the wood of the wood of the wood, they are too blesh one of the wood of the wo

average, visit the White House the year round priest in 1607, he became, two years later, a The number rises cometimes to 1600 and two lecturer on the Scriptures at the New University thousand, and the hours for visitors are no many, being from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. In spite of this constant tread the beautrul old gold soon figured carpet in the East Boom looks as well awhen it was first put down, before Mrs. Cleve land left the mansion for her new home in

> -All spakes hibernate during the winter and are in so torpid a condition during the period that they breathe seldom during the twenty-four hours. Small ones seek for their winter refuge rotten stump, hollow or partially decayed logs. Larger ones hide in holes in the ground and in crevices in rock. Brought under the influence of a fire, they revive, but usually die afterward as a result. The turties, too, breathe seldom while dormant. The land varieties burrow under age stamp), state number, shown on out bollow trees, where there is an abundance of size wanted, and write your name and adloose mould, in order to escape the frost. The distincity. Mail orders filled promptly. Address



6 to 12 Years. Little girle are never more charming than when gowned in plaid materials showing bright, vivid colors. The very preity little costume woven with much red and lines of bir and vellow; and is trimmed with bands of black velvet ribbon that serve as an admirable foil.
At the neck is a V-shaped shield of heavy gream lace over plain red, finished by a simple standing

The skirt is circular, with a single seam at the centre back. The upper portion fits envely and smooth y, but below the bips it falls in sef .undulating fordetthat mean ample freedom and flare. The fulness at the back is laid in an inverted plait or can be gathered, if preferred.

To make this costume for a girl of 8 years of age 4% yards 21 inches wide, or 3% yards 44 inches wide, will be required, with % yard for V-shaped shield and 10 yards of velvet ribi

rim as illustrated.

The pattern, No. 3728, is out in sizes for girls 6. 8. 10 and 13 years of age.



3727 Fancy Waist 32 to 40 in. Bust.

Parcy waists that include a waistcoat effect are exceedingly smart and much liked, both for the odd bodies and costumes made of one material. Bilk. laer, chiffon and velvet are all combined, and rightly handled, give a most satisfacchiffon, and simplated water with band of white ornamented with small jew-eled buttons. All so ft-fulahed materials are, however, equally suitable; for odd bodiess taffsta, crepe de Obine and all the familiar soft made from any one, as well as from the simp Henriettas, eastmeres and foulards, are enently appropriate to the design.

nenty appropriate to the design.

To out this waist for a wom on of medium size 444 yards of material 21 inches wide, or 214 y ride 44 isches wide, word for simulated waistoost, will be required when tunked sheeve are qued; 314 yards 21 inches wide, or 154 yards 44 inches wide when plain slesses are used.

The pattern No. 2787 is out in sizes for a 33, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

HOME DRESSMAKING. SPECIAL PATTERNS—For pattern, illustrated on this page, send 10 cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and

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Hung up **His Cane** in the Closet

The experience of an Illinois ex-**Justice of Supreme** Court, eighty-one years of age, with

Ripans Tabules goes to show that they are especially beneficial to elderly people: "For many years I was troubled with indigestion, sour stomach and sick headaches, to which paralysis added an almost torpid condition of the bowels and a decided lameness of my whole left side, arm and leg. I tried Ripans Tabules and am more than pleased with the results. For months I have had no sour stomach or sick headache, my bowels are regular and my lameness has so far disappeared that I have hung up my cane in the closet and do not use it any more."

THE HORSE.

A Mortuary Reminiscence.

The recent and ever interesting story of Black Hawk may be fittingly concluded by resurrecting from dusty tomes contemporanecus enlogy and post mortem observa tions. His demise, occurring the first day of December, 1856, was noted in Porter's Spirit of the Times in the following terms: " Black Hawk, the famous stallion owned by David Hill of Bridport, Vt., died last week, 23 years old." Then follows the familiar history of his early days as a family horse, until Mr. Hill purchased him, and in the hands of that gentleman he became famous. Black Hawk was a little less than 15 hands high, and weighed about 1000 pounds. He color was black like that of his dam, and his colts have been black, bay or chestnut with hardly an exception. He possessed the character of the Morgan family of horses to an eminent degree. He was not only a fortune for this owner, but the value of his stock has added much to the wealth of the State where he was kept. Mr. Hill has received for his services \$40,000; his last season netted 7000, and he was already booked in advance for \$5000. His owner obtained insurance on his life until he arrived at an age when the preminm charged was necessarily very high. and he died uninsured."

So widespread was his lame, and so genaral was the interest taken in his death. that an English veterinarian wrote to the American Veterinary Journal strongly proing the preservation of his akeleton. as being of more practical utility to succeeding generations than the skin " stuffed in such manner as to represent with accuracy the body it originally covered," which had been proposed. He cites the value of St Bil's Estay on the Geometrical Proportions of the c-lebrated race horse Estipse," prophe-sying that "without a reasonable doubt Blach Hawk will become equally noted and looked back to as the type and progenitor of a breed of American trotting horses, as Eclipse has been of English thoroughbreds," and never perhaps will a fitter or more worthy subject be got to compare with the proportions of Eslipse than Black Hawk "

Dr. G. S. Gale, who had been called upon i n his fatal il!ness, wrote to the Vermont Stock Journal. "The immediate cause of death was congestion of the lungs. He had had several attacks of rheumatism, a parbefore his death, which probably affected is perfect in every way. his heart. There was no post mortem ex-It was proposed to ereet a monupressed that Mr. Hill finally decided to ever saw. donate it to the Boston (Veterinary College. Accordingly, on Feb. 12, 1857, after a burial of 74 days, the body was exhumed. It was some six feet below the surface, resting on Rotes from Providence, R. I. clean straw, shrouded in a blanket and shielded by a large door.

Owing to the coldness of the season it was so well preserved that a very fair examination was possible. The most noticeable condition) was the immense amount of fat contained in the abdominal cavity. The heart showed; the effects of inflammation, the lungs were; songested and the joints of the lungs were songested and the joints of the fore feet had been intensely inflamed, then discused, the point in order being the which would account for the violent character of the pain he suffered prior to death.

From these observations and the information obtainable Dr. Daddiagreed with Dr. Gale that the disease was of theumatic origin. : Mr. Hill's account of his treatment and gave a pint of lineeed oil; shortly after I bled him again; he; then got down, and on weight on his hind legs. The bowels responded to the oil, he seemed thirsty, and was given on occasional dose of nitrate of potash in water; enemas of hot scapsuds were administered. . His limbs were bathed in hot water, bandaged and rubbed, but all all expenses, and, as Treasurer Hegan stated. I our efforts were unavailing; he experienced is only a question of time before the cash in the no sort of relief, and; finally, three days from the period of the attack, got down and seemed to die , without a struggle."

Dr. Dadd concludes: "A valuable lesson may be learned from the above. Here is a have a club of 500 interested members than of horse suffering from an acute malady which 1000 who do not take the interest they ought. fleam or lancet. This animal was pretty tion a success, and here is a chance to weed out essentially phiebotomized and without the ast mitigation s of the inflammatory bymptoms, and we have no doubt that the prostration of the animal by bleeding operted unfavorably." This, deduction has een so far varidat in ta : alvaios mant of veterinary science that one might wel exclaim with the sensation mongers of the Sunday press, ". Was; Our Beloved Washington Murdered?" JEROME TURNER.

was finally sentito Amberet, Mass. It is up to cate. now in one of the buildings on the Agricultural College grounde, where we saw it some eight or ten years ago. - ED

Good Onesiat Monson Mass.

George C. Flynt of Monson, Mass., informs us that he has two mares heavy in foal the first of April. Oue is his black mare Mabelle, by: Aleyoner (2.252); dam, Topsy Knox (dam of three in the list, ineluding Miss Allee, 2.25}, that Mr. Flyat sold at the last Paulg sale to a foreign buyer). Topsy Knox was a great brood mare considering the chance she has had-She was not; put to breeding until she was ten years of age, and she has raised six foals, threetof which took standard records in winning races, over half-mile tracks, and five of them have all shown miles around 2.20. The youngest, coming three years, by Roan Wilkes, Mr. Flynt tells us shows by far the most speed at the same age of any of the others.

The other mare in foal is the four year old filly Blue Dawn, trial quarters as a two year old in [37 seconds. She is by Blue Dawn (2.201), by Jay Bird; dam, Lady Horton (dam of five) & Lady Horton's first foal, Annie Stevens (2-182), is the dam of Helen Grace (2) (2.251), and she is by Blue Dawn. Mr. Flynt's filly is very closely related to the great Helen Grace. Billy Andrews had Helen Grace last year and reduced her mark to 220% on a half mile track and worked her many:fast miles. Last season she was a very close second to Helen Simmons in 2.17%, over a half-mile track. The heat was too close; the judges were long in Mr. Flynt worked Blue Dawn as a two year i she was extremely fast, so much so that his tra iner, Mr. Thomas Blanchard.



LQUITY 2.12 1.4 BY HEIR-AT-LAW 2 05 3.4, OWNED BY A. E. PERREN, BUFF LO, N. Y.

The three year old gelding by Roan Wilkes, above referred to, is a square-gaited trotter. As Roan Wikes is by a good son of George Wilker, and earrier the blood of Star Pointer on his dam's side, we cannot see why these two prospective colts should

Mr. Fight also has a four year gelding, standing 15.3, by Patchen Wilkes, dam by Dictator, second dam by King Rene, that worked quarters better than 40 seconds as a two year old. Last year he had him castrated and did not drive him. He is a trot-

Another one in his stable is a threely ear old by Bowman (3) (2.17½); dam, Lady Horton (dam of five). This gelding is handticularly severe and painful one a few days some, like his sire, stands 15 3} hands and

The gelding coming three next summer amination, but the skin was removed to be by Roan Wilkes, out of Topsy Knoz, suitably preserved, and his remains in- stands 15.1, and is the most mature soit for his age ever seen. He has very fine conment over the spot, but the desire that his formation, elegant limbs and feet, long tail skeleton be preserved was so generally ex- and mane and is the best broken coit we

Mr. Flynt certainly has some good p a peets and we wish him success.

Tuesday the quarterly meeting of the Providence Driving Association took place. The event was well attended, and quite a lump o business was transacted. William M. Bush added 39 new members, keeping up his record for which he should be given a medal. Oclonel Goff, president, (finished at the meeting. The reports of various committees were heard, and the treasurer. James H. Hagar, stated that there price per head. Some wanted a swell dinner. while others pleaded for a moderate price. Alderman Freeman started the fun with a speech and woke up the hors. Finally a compromise was reached, the tickets being placed at \$1.50 per head, within the reach of all-

The next question started something and it is characteristic of the methods prevalent as that day. "On the 28th of November, 1886, association pay for the music bill. A member moved that the function of the fine and twisting her shoe." The base of the fine for the fine fine for the about the clubroom, as suggested, but it was losin the sht fits. Then the question of dues was rising sweat profusely. Next morning could introduced by a member, which was disposed of only advance; his body by throwing the by referring it to the executive committee, with foot. instructions to report at the n xt quarterly meeting in May.

Now as to the dues 1 think they would be the

proper caper, as the organization has not revenue except which is derived from new memberr, and they are not coming in fast enough to meet bank will be used up and then where are we at. While dues may be all right I am afraid that about 60 per cent. of the members will sever their connection with the association the minute dues are sprune. Still, it would be better to authorities contend can be subdued by The stay at homes do not help make the organize the interested from the dead ones.

A committee will be appointed to look over the ground as to the advisability of holding matine races. Colonel Goff will appoint the committee and will take his time, so as to insure a compe tent body, which is needed. The bar quet will take place the night before George's wash day Feb. 21.

We were presented with a snowstorm whist brought sleighing. Now it is a common thing with other sections of the country, but when we get more than one day's sleighing in this locality something extraordinary happens, and it did last The skeleton of Vermont Black Hawk week when, beginning Tuesday, we had sleighing

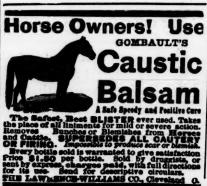
The horsemen just bustled around and got on the speeding sleigns and had the steppers sharp-ened and made ready for work. Tuesday the work of packing down the snow began and on Wednesday the fun was at its height. Talk about crowds, why, the avenue was so crowded that it was a case of jog unless one cared to take hances, which quite a number did.;

It would have been a revelation to the antifoal to Roani Wilkes (2.049, both due to speedwayite to have dropped out to see the foal the first of April. One is his black crowds of pedestrians and the rigs. On Saturday when the Lantana-Alcinta race was stepped there was at least 5000 people out, breaking all records for the avenue. There speeding was done on the lower end of the avenue as the "speedway" proper was covered with drifts. Atrictly to his own business. I have never Evenings the road was watered and rolled to had occasion to caution or speak to him "speedway" proper was covered with dritts. Atrictly to his own business. I have never suggest that in firing the curb have him draw one Evenings the road was watered and rolled to had occasion to caution or speak to him long, deep line the full length and fulsh with the pack down the snow, which was mealy owing to about his driving, as he never swerved out puncture point each side of said line. Fire as

the extreme cold.

On Wednesday the wind blew a gale and?

was b'tier cold, yet hundreds 'came on foot and
roze while watching the brushes. All of the
tast ones were out and lots more of dead one. but it is a public road and everything went. It their rights. He never has a word to say to was not a fair test of speed for the course was blocked, but I am glad to say that no ascidents took place. Sunday the city officials prevented any speeding, but there was a large crowd out, Colonel Goff was on deck each de- with his chestnus pacer Bright Regent (206%). The



speeding reminded him of the days when Gold Bar, now pen-loaed, used to be in the swim, also Valley Chief Jr.

James A. Potter had, to my mind, the best act witkee (2004), by Aleantars. The little mare took kindly to the snow and made a great show ing. James H. Hagan with Happy Doctor (2.214) shared the honore; on Thursday with Eck Perkins, who drove his black pacer Flying Nig days to make a 230 one. If you don't be-2.1944). It was a tie vote between the two. W. T. Brown made a good showing one afternoon with his pacer Marietta Wilkes (3.14%). William with his pacer Agreed water (\$.14.5), within Moore drove a roan pacer hailing from Maine which had great speed. Fred Horton was out with his old favorite Lamont (\$.19), as was James Bachford with Mary 5. (\$14.4). Byron Wells had Guesswork (\$.1444), and Frank le held the ribbo s over King Benton

Charley Rowan had a likely colt owned by Frank Slavin. The colt is out of Debut (2.24%) and has signs of speed. Bowan worked Lantana (2.09%) during the week. William M. Bush (3.0%) during the week. William M. Bush jogged Silverstreet (3.19½), and Grantie looked them over from behind an Aleantara mare. Billy Markham was on hand with Althee (3.21½), ss was D. J. McCarron with Belie (3.26). Tilton had a pacer, said to be Joker, which was somewhat speedy. S L. Tingley just jogged Tom Leary (3.17½). George Mo-Kenna had Judge Congrows (3.19½). George Mong Had Judge Congrows (3.19½) out. Among Kenna had Judge Coegrove (2 1914) out. Among most any of the hustling young drivers with others out was William T. Parker with Izt L. a good head can drive a race horse to win, (2.2614), Lew Tillinghast with Nellie (3.36), 8. if he has the speed, but it takes an expert F. Darling with I. B. (3.26%) and others. to make it."

James Hanley was out, also his son, with the pair which is to be sold this week in New York. Saturday the Alcinta-Lantana race was pulled off but was not finished. The first heat was stepped, but it ended the race, as Slavin's mare out her quarter badly and the judges stopped the race. The first heat was won by Lantana, who led from the start, but she broke within 100 feet accident the race was postponed, E1. Tilling bast drove A cinta and Charite Rowan Lantana The race will be stepped at a later date. Lantane

There was quite a little wagering done on the hands if the race had been finished. The betting was about an even thing, needds being asked or given. I saw a colt by William Penn (2.0714), driven by Frank Outter, who bought the trotter number of stylish family rigs and pairs out. If the weather holds cold we will have a few more days of the sport.

W. W. Dexter arrived nome from the West Priday and was sorry to miss the sleighing. He states that he had a pieceant trip and that he saw quite a number of Western owners who will come Kast this summer. He says the entry list o the big stakes will break all records. " STROLLER."

> Old-Time Drivers. GOSHEN, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1901.

I was pleased on reading "Algernon's" St. Lawrence County (N. Y.) Notes in your issue of the 29th ult. to know that that staunch and honest old-time driver, W. Van Valkenburg, had secured a comfortable position as superintendent of Com. Banithied double the quantity of turpentine. Apply gan's stock farm at Providence, R. I., not with a brush on a clean foot at night. Put on position as superintendent of Com. Banithat he will have an easy, comfortable time, up close to the bair and also to the frog, etc. so much as the fact that his capabilities as This will answer every purpose.

races, and more especially since I have acted as starting judge, as I met him nearly every year, and he is always attending of his place, and always tried to get up and off. He belongs to that school of drivers

who are satisfied if they get what belongs to them without depriving any one else of sound it he overseaches and interferes badly?

I remember on one occasion at Troy. N K., the judges called him into the stand to inquire of him his version of a erooked drive, which we knew he was in a position to see. He had nothing to say. He said he had learned long ago that drivers usually saw such things so differently it was best to trust to the judges, and whatever their decision was there would be no kick coming from him, as he was usually so busy looking out for himself he could not see what all the rest were doing, and that running to the judges' stand with complaints of others didn't usually win any reces." Whether this is a good rule or not it has always been

his while under my observation Like all of the older drivers and most of the younger once, he never gives a starter any trouble. Those who have been long at the business are anxious to get off as soon as possible, and right in their place, let 1

offered to match her for \$500 that she could beat2.25. She is full sister to Dawn Light (3) (2.27). These two mares are both trotters.

The three week and cleaned up some of the fast oner. The colonel told me in conversation that Lady Gerbalding by Reen (3.11½) was wintering finely at his stock.

The three week and cleaned up some of the fast oner. The colonel told me in conversation that Lady Gerbalding by Reen (3.11½) was wintering finely at his stock (4.11½) was wintering finely at his stock (5.11½) was wintering finely at hi William Trimble, William Sergent, Isaac Garney, Joek Bowen, John Turner, James Golden and Tom Marsh. We might mention a few others, but these gentlemen are Ing trotter on the avenue, Homeward (2 1814). A sample of the true and honest American His son Archie also drove Mariboro (3,3414), a trotting-horse drivers. They obtained their ploely gaited trotter. Frank Stavin was in the reputations before the advent of the swim all the time, driving Opulance (2.17%), and the pony pacer had a great flight of speed. He also had Dalsy Morral out. Nate Young was in much speed that all that seems pecasary is much speed that all that seems necessary is his glory driving Ella E. (2.2414), also Iodine, which was among the top notoners during the to properly break them, bring them along week. Tobias Burke had his colt Minnie L. slowly, hitch them to a bicycle sulky, and

days to make a 2.30 one. If you don't be- Season of 1900 lieve it, ask any one of these genial gentlemen, or read Feek's, Marvin's or Hiram Woodruff's books on the trotter. We believe that if our successful and

they have shown their honesty and ability o make speed, those who own stock farms are wise to select them for the management of the same. These men should be kept at home to see that the green ones, be they young or old, are properly broken and developed, then let the younger drivers campaign them, as it is an old saying "that most any of the hustling young drivers with

There are hundreds of promising trotters His Book Closed on April 15 Last Year. Write the Farm for Catalogue. and pacers spoiled in their preparatior, and is requires years of experience, or a natural intuition for the business in a man, to take control of an average stock farm with its miscellaneous assortment of hen later, hence this article.

GEORGE H. MILLS.

Veterinary Department. Questions and Answers,

This department is for the benefit of our sub scribers, and no charge will be made to prescribing for aliments. All questions for the Veterinary Department must be aded to the AWERICAN HORSE RESERVED Boston. Subscribers who wish to consult the veterinary editor directly must address Dr. C. B. Wood, Lowell, Mass., and enclose \$2 in order to insure an answer by mail.]

F. P. C., New York: Prease advise me what to do for a driving mare that has soft lumps on her gambre! joints. They have been there for some time. Answer: The enlargement you refer to is wha is commonly termed bog . David and in the

majority of instances quite diffiguit to overcome. majority of instances quite difficult to overcome. Repeated blistering sometimes hastens absorption and prevents them from increasing in size by contracting the tissues. Remove all leverage by litting up the heel of the since. Bathing with the following twice a day may help: Porcered acctate lead, one ounce; water, one quert Use with some friction, following the line of the late. nair. If the spavins are very large they will be a permanent b emish.

U. B. P., Maine: Please give me a good recipe for a hoof descript.— isomething that will know a horse's feet soft, allay the fever and cause them.

Remedy.

Answer: Try the following: Turpentine, barbadoes tar and crude petroleum, one pound of each, mixed thoroughly together. If it is too

so much as the fact that his capabilities as a trainer and developer of speed are recognized by so good a judge as Mr. Banigan.

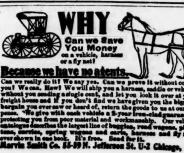
"Van" is a hard worker, and it is safe betting he will turn out some fast ones if he has control long enough.

I have known considerable of him ever since his great race with Moose (2.19), and the surprise he sprung on the talent at Buffalo, in 1879. I have watched him in his races, and more especially since I have watched him in his races, and more especially since I have watched him in his races, and more especially since I have watched him in his races, and more especially since I have watched him in his races, and more especially since I have watched him in his races, and more especially since I have watched him in his races, and more especially since I have watched him in his races, and more especially since I have watched him in his races, and more especially since I have watched him in his races, and more especially since I have watched him in his races. Answer: As you have tried all of the mile

means without success, call in a good veterinary and have him fire and blister the curb. I would ceep as possible, then blister. When it has healed repeat the blister if necessary.

the judges, even though he may get be considered unsoundness in a horse, as they irguesed" or the worst of a foul drive. obviate than overreaching; still, both are am ble to treatment in the majority of instances.

A HARD DAY'S WORK should bring the reward of a good be 1 for your horse The best bed for the money is rrovided by German Pest Moss. O the money is rroylded by German Peat Mos. B. Barrett. 45 North Market street, Roston.



Race Record

Sandy River Boy (4) 2.19 1-2, Annie B., 2.24 3-4. Alclayetta, 2.30 and Nelldora (3), trial 2.14.

ALCLAYONE stands 15.3 and weight in stud condition 1150 pounds. He is a beautifully gaited trotter, a game race hore, also one of the finest and most pleasant roadster resilions.

at lives.

His sive, Alcyone, 2 27, was one of the very best sons of George Wilkes, 2.22.

His dam, Clayrene, was a 16 hand, 1200 pound daughter of the famous brood mare discharge; Rie segond dam. Voluntary, was a fast, handsome daughter of Volunteer 55. She

Blackwood Prines 2 2844, eire of Lady Harrison, 2.2644. She is also dam of the production of the produ

Alelayone's third dam was Fanny, also known as the Millspaugh Mare, by the popular stress of the Mare sire shely's American Star 14, whose descendants are noted for gameness. She is a stress of the Mare and Belle Ray, to wagon 2 86½.

His fourth dam was by Gridley's Roebuck, a highly bred horse that stood in Naw York Star as a sire of sco1 gaited, handsome, stylish, pleasant roadsters and blue ribbon Alciayone has but few equals in any part of the country.

ALCIA TONE will make the season of 1901 at my stable in Andover, Me., where sever get may be seen. A few good ones by him for sale

TERMS TO WARRANT, \$20.00.

Marce bred to A'clayone kept at pasture, 50 cents per week; in clable on hay, \$1.50 hav and grain. \$2.00 per week. By the year,—hay and grain in winter, pasture in summ. Best of care given, but seedents and escape at owners' risk. Address WILLIAM GREGG, Andover.

or S. W. PARLIN. Hox 2713, Boston.

TERRACE FARM, 1901 STALLIONS IN SERVICE.

Beauseant 30971

Bon of Bow Relis, 2.19%, sire of Billy Andrews, 2.06½, Rills 3.07½, etc. (oy Electioneer, cam, Beauti'ul Bel's, cam of b) of Mos. dam of Boreal, 2.18½, Matia Bell (3), 2.18½, The Curfessivy Alcentars, 2.23; second dam, Nononido, 2.21½, dam of Mosoday, 2.30, sire of e), by Harrid 413; third dam, Midhight Jay Eye Bee, p. 2.06%; tr. 2.10, Electricity, 2.17½, etc., by Pilot Beausant has more natural speed than any norse living. Individual and fastest of the Bow Bells-Bosy Morn family

Son of Mambrino Eing, the greatest sire of 2.10 speed; dain. Mercedee, dam of Dare Devil, 2.00, by Chimes, the greatest sire of extreme trotting aposed second dam. Satory, dam of Man olin, 2.16, by Amonarch 7874. Mawbrino King sired second in the 3.10 list, averaging 2.07 5-18, a showing onequalie. Three trotting averaging 2.08, a of the dam of The Inviacible, he having three trotters averaging 2.08, a of the dam of The Inviacible, he having three trotters averaging 2.035-9, including The abbot, 2.03%, the world's champion.

The invincible combines the hio A of the two greatest sires of expressed to the Stud Book. The Invincible 32569. Brother of Dare Devil, 2.09. Service Fee, 850.

Son of Bex Americus (4), 9.11%, sire of Battleton (4), 2.09%, and her can Belle (3), 2.12%; dam, Brilliant, dam of teo sires of need, by one of Jr. 1839, second dam, Toosa, dam of 2, by Strathware 40: hip one, Millard, by Aiolon; fourth dam, Ned, dam of Olemmie G., 210%, 1 & others by Edwin Forrest 49. Service Pee, 825.

J. C. McKINNEY, Proprietor. Fend fer Gatalog. Address TERRACE FARM, Titusville, Pa. L. D. SHAFER. Manager.

Season of 1900

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We believe that if our successful and famous drivers of the present day had liveds and followed the business 30 or more year ago, they, too, would have made fast ones. Such men as Andrews, Dickerson, Gateomb, Titer, etc., are sure to forge to the fron with equal opportunities in any age. When with equal opportunities in any age.

Sire of Anniellis Pedlar, 2.18 1-2; Trader, 2.25 1-4; Princess of Cedars, trial 2.28 1-2; Cold Cash (p). 2.17 1-2; Oudray (p), 2.16 1-2; Elspeth (p), tr. 2.12 1-2.

RECORD 2.18 1-2.

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GRATTAN, 2.13

breeds, and turn out any number of fast Sire of Grattan Boy, 2 08 Palmyra Boy, 2.0744, 8 lon Grattan, 2.1144, etc. These are the first three of the finish and ran in. The break was due to hores. I like to see merit record an of his get trained, and their records average 208%. GRATTAN is a handsome, highly bred. 16 her overreaching and twisting her shoe. The applicated while one is in the fieth rather band, dead game race horse, and he reproduces himself. No other sire is enjoying greater opportunities, and to the experienced breeder that is the big point of the whole story.

Gratian Will Make the Scason of 1901 at Write the Farm for Catalogue. GRATTAN STOCK FARM, Prairie View, III.

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While a every day udders, th is easy to ! to its owner and it can

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